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THE DISUNION PLOT.

Plans and Preparations of the Conspirators.

FOREIGN PROTECTION INVITED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 28, 1860.

In my letter which appeared in the TIMES on Friday, I barely announced the discovery of a diabolical plot to dissolve the Union, and gave a very brief statement of its outlines. I now have it in my power to give highly interesting details of the treasonable scheme. These details afford unmistakable proof *that the conspirators have no confidence in the sympathy of the masses, even of the Gulf States.* Their plan is to betray the South into rebellion, by a repetition of the Lecompton fraud. They dread the consequences of a direct appeal to the people on the question of Disunion. To elude this danger, the general convention of the seceding States *is to be elected by their several Legislatures*, and upon this body full and conclusive powers of *dissolving the Union, and of electing* BRECKINRIDGE *to the Presidency, are to be conferred!*

The people are not to be consulted, either in the initiatory process of electing the Convention, or in the ratification of its resolves. The treasonable oligarchs, with characteristic contempt for the rights and interests of the ppople, are determined to take the responsibility of proclaiming a Southern Confederacy, and the masses will be dragooned into acquiescence by fire and sword. All who resist, or decline to aid the traitors, are to suffer death and a confiscation of property.

It is expected by these miserable plotters of treason that they will have the active coöperation of England and France, and particularly the latter. The Southern Confederacy, in order to enlist the sympathies of these foreign Powers, will open their ports to the free admission of their merchandize. This policy would accord admirably with the Free Trade theories of the Gulf States, but how it will comport with the maintenance of an independent Government, we are not told. It is, however, expected that, instead of protecting themselves, they will be protected by the great military and naval Powers of Europe. *Louis Napoleon has been consulted, and has given promise of any number of troops, whenever his intervention shall become necessary.* They even rely on the employment of Northern mercenaries to defend them.

Such are the beggarly and cowardly expedients upon which the Disunionists depend for the accomplishment of their desperate schemes. Well may they refuse to submit such measures to the calm judgment of the people. A *coup d'état* is their only chance of success in precipitating the South into irretrievable ruin.

History is full of examples of warning to weak nations against the danger of inviting the protection of great Powers. The result invariably is the conquest and enslavement of the dependent State. I will not stop now to enumerate these examples. The Disunionists well understand that secession, under British and French patronage, means nothing less than Colonial vassalage to those Powers. They doubtless expect to find their account in the betrayal of the liberties of their country, but they well know that the people would never sanction the base surrender; and hence the cunning scheme for precipitating rebellion, without referring the action of the Convention to a popular vote.

The conspirators, with their avowed purpose of reviving the African Slave-trade, and their other absurd, wicked and impracticable theories of Slavery propagandism, know that they can never again rule this great, free country. Their lease of political supremacy in the Union has run out, and their only hope now of regaining the blissful seat of power, is in overthrowing the Federal Government. They wish to create a new though limited Confederacy, in which the Federal powers will be all their own; and to secure this object, they will consent to a condition of real dependence on the great Powers of Europe. To these considerations, it is not improbable that individual vanity may whisper the suggestion of augmented personal and family dignity, derivable from foreign titles of nobility, as more than compensating the favored few for the enslavement of their country to a foreign potentate.

As an evidence of Mr. COBB'S success in propagating his disunion theories at the National capital, I mention the fact that the black cockade has been freely exhibited on our streets by the subordinates connected with the Government. Treason to the Union from which they derive the means of subsistence is unblushingly avowed by scores of these men, and it is said that the badge of treason has been worn upon the breast in our streets, in the broad face of day! This is the natural teachings of Mr. COBB and his principal assistants. The Constitution is trampled under foot, and the flag of our country is insulted by the very men who draw their monthly salaries from the Treasury!

I learn that the gentleman from whom I derived the particulars of this treasonable conspiracy, Mr. LACKEY, has been invited by the President to resume his duties in the office from which he was dismissed by Secretary COBB, but that he respectfully declined to be restored, or to accept any other place under the Government. The President expresses his surprise at the extraordinary course of Mr. COBB. He reiterates his adherence to his declaration made last June, that inasmuch as there was no regular nomination, every Democrat is at liberty to act as he pleases, as between Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS. This avowal is creditable to the head and heart of the "Old Public Functionary," and it is a pity that he has not sufficient influence in his Cabinet to prevent the dismission of Douglasites in all parts of the country. If he would turn out COBB, as he is now called upon to do by the obligations of patriotism and self-respect, he might possibly get along better; but it is to be feared that he lacks the moral courage to nip official treason in the bud.

OBSERVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 29.

One of the most prominent of the foreign diplomatic corps closed his dispatches, to-day, to his Government in these words: "There will be an election, but there will be no disunion." The foreign diplomatists here ridicule the idea of disunion, and express every confidence in the perpetuity and continued prosperity of this Government, while all classes of our own people are apprehensive of serious danger.

It is understood here that secession can be accomplished peaceably, as the administration is a unit in its opposition to any attempt to hold the Union together by force. The peaceable secession of one or more States, it is said, would not disturb the operations of the Federal Government, while a single blow to prevent it would rend the Union to atoms.

The confidence of several of the largest bidders for the Government loan is giving way, and considerable alarm is expressed. A gentleman passed through here yesterday with $25,000 in Virginia bonds, for the New-York market, and predicted that in ten days half a million of Southern bonds would be offered in Wall-street in exchange for gold.

We have a rumor from the West that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is nearly crazy at the ruin his nomination has brought on the Democratic Party, and charges that he was over-persuaded to accept by President BUCHANAN and Senator SLIDELL.

Advices received to-day from New-York encourage the Fusionists to believe they will run LINCOLN very close in that State, if they do not beat him. Democratic stock may be quoted with a slight advance.

Gen. HOUSTON will be tendered the War Department by Mr. LINCOLN. So say prominent Republicans here. Q.

LOCAL POLITICS.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

Speeches by Senator Wade, of Ohio, and Hon. J. C. Carter.

The announcement that Senator WADE, of Ohio, would address the Rocky Mountain Club of Kings County, at their head-quarters, in Brooklyn, last evening, brought out the Republicans of that city *en masse*. The spacious room appropriated to the uses of the Club, technically denominated a Wigwam, was filled at an early hour, while crowds, unable to obtain admittance to the building, clustered like grapes around the door, and branched in a vintage of heads at the windows. The seats reserved for ladies were filled with fair Republicans, who came to cheer the orator of the evening with their smiles, and haply to redeem the Wigwam rafters of their roughness by the grace of their presence.

The assemblage was called to order by B. F. MUDGETT, President of the Rocky Mountain Club and Chairman of the evening. Mr. MUDGETT introduced Mr. J. C. CARTER, of New-York, as the first speaker of the evening. Mr. CARTER occupied the attention of the meeting until the arrival of the distinguished Senator from Ohio, who came escorted from the boat by the Lincoln Battalion and the Zouave Rocky Mountain Club Wide-Awakes.

The Chairman then introduced Hon. BENJAMIN H. WADE to the people, who received the mention of his name with a hearty round of cheers.

Mr. WADE returned his sincere thanks for the warmth of his reception, and said they were aware that every fourth year a President of these United States was to be elected. That the occasion of such an election would always be one of peculiar interest. He would take the occasion to say that the election of a President was becoming more important every year. The patronage of this great officer was constantly increasing, and when he was installed he was clothed with more than regal power. No Chief Magistrate should be elected without careful consideration. The occasion was a more important one now, on account of the present issues before the people. The question was this: Should we continue to be the mere subjects of a minority, or should we resist it with the resolution of freemen? Never were the issues so important in any previous canvass. We were told that if the people selected a magistrate by a due majority of votes, in strict accordance with constitutional principles, that the Union was to be dissolved and the country ruined. He need not tell them that this was one of the most insulting claims ever made, and involved a change from a Republic to a vile oligarchy. [Applause.] He knew there were men among us that counseled submission, but had he lived at the time, he would have rather submitted to the claims of Great Britain, in the time of the Revolution, than to this infamous claim. Should it be submitted to? [Loud shouts of "No!"] The majority was not to govern, but they were to go to favored section for a candidate that should be acceptable to that section! If they elected the man of their choice, fairly and in accordance with the Constitution, then the Government, they were told, was to be destroyed! He proclaimed the man a traitor who counselled submission to such principles. [Applause.] But he did not dwell on this now. He hailed from the Great West, and he must be permitted to say that that was a part of the country seldom politically heard about. The reason was that it constituted a sort of Empire in itself. There never was a man in that section yet that proclaimed that he would not be faithful to the United States Constitution. In population and in wealth that section towered immeasurably above the South. The great State that he came from alone, if put up at auction that day, would bring enough to buy two-thirds of the Southern States,—and in making the estimate, they needn't count a free white man as more than half a negro. [Laughter and applause.] Out there they heard of bickerings between the North and the South. Complaints from the South were coming up to them constantly. The Southerners were constantly talking about their rights. Why, did they ever talk of the rights of the West? [Laughter.] Did they ever hear that the West had any rights? [Laughter.] Had she any at all? They, out there, heard threats of dissolving the Union. That great section stood vigilant and ready to defend the Constitution and the Union. [Applause.] Whenever any section of the country should attempt to put any of these threats into execution, it would find that it had aroused a sleeping lion in the path. [Great applause.] In the first place, he wanted to disabuse their minds of certain slanderous reports about the Republican Party. They were told that that great party which included to-day two-thirds of the people of the United States—[applause]—was sectional. He denied that such was the fact. [Applause.] He defied any gentleman to point out wherein the Republican Party trespassed on the rights of any section. If it was demonstrated that this was so, he would be the first to ask the Republicans to correct the error—[applause]—for it would be a great error. He maintained that no Government could or ought to stand on any platform but the rock of eternal justice. [Applause.] As the Republicans were about to take upon them the burden of the Government, for God's sake let them begin right. [applause,] and not founder where their predecessors had foundered. With no principle to guide them their opponents were become like the people that built the tower of Babel. They could not understand each other. In vindicating the party it might be necessary for him to go back to the history of parties for a few years. Would they bear with him? ["Yes"] Somewhere about 1850, he need not tell them, consequent upon the acquisition of a vast territory from Mexico by the war, or rather by the peace that followed it, the question arose as to what should be the *status* of this Territory as far as regarded Slavery. It had caused the greatest excitement, and he need not tell them that the Southern people were wrong in the position which they occupied concerning it, and that the Northern people were right. But a compromise had been made, and he had never sought to break it, nor had they. The people of California met in Convention and knocked at the doors of Congress, seeking admission into the Union with a Free Constitution. Who was it that stood to keep her out? Was it a Black Republican? [Laughter.] Florida, Arkansas, Georgia and Alabama passed resolutions declaring that if that Territory was admitted it would be deemed cause for secession and dissolution of the Union. Where was the sectionalism then? He asked his Democratic friends what did he say to the Republicans of to-day? That the Republicans declared that they would not admit a Slave Territory. The Republicans had not said so; but the Democrats passed over this case of California. If the Free States had passed similar resolutions would not the Democrats have howled a little. [Laughter.] But Southern resolutions were admitted with all the submission of a sucking dove. [Laughter.] He put it to the Democrats, ought not California then to have been admitted? Here was little Texas, too, that had set up a claim to a vast territory, large enough for two or three States like New-York. What right had she to it? No more than a certain personage had to the world when he put it up for sale. [Laughter.] She was going to secede, too, unless we paid her $15,000,000, and we did pay it, for nothing but to pacify her. It was weakness on our part that had led to still more grasping claims. Had the North then met and repelled the base claim they would have had no more such claims to meet. [Applause.] But they had a weak man at the time for President—might God forgive him (Mr. WADE) for voting for him. [Laughter.] Good old Gen. TAYLOR had met them by saying, "Secede! I will hang every one of you, and use your own Southern troops in doing it." Had Gen. TAYLOR lived that would have been the end of it. And what did the South do? It only consented that the slave-pens should be removed five miles from the seat of Government. That was all. And this was "the Compromise!" They (of the South) called it a compromise, when they never yielded a hair, and we yielded everything. The first Winter that he (Mr. WADE) took his seat in Congress, Mr. FOOTE brought up a resolution declaring that this Compromise should never be inquired. The Republicans—there were some of the blackest of them there, then—not one of them had opposed it. It was agreed that the Compromise should be final. it was a treaty of peace. The political conventions at the North had resolved that the Compromises should never be broken. And, now, who threw the sectional fire-brand? Was it the Black Republicans? Was there a Democrat here? ["No!"] Well, he was sorry, for he wanted him to look him in the face and tell him who broke the Compromise. They (the Democrats) threw the sectional firebrand. He spoke now of what happened when he was in Congress, a sentry on the watch-tower of the country; and he was neither deaf, dumb, nor blind, and he did know what happened before his eyes. Then a conspiracy, base as that of CATALINE, was entered into. A fusion was got up. [Laughter.] Honest men would not give up their principles, and therefore honest men could not fuse. The Northern Democrats and the Southern Democrats, and, he blushed to say, the Southern Whigs, concocted at midnight to rob the free laborer of his rights in the Territories. Had they read the speech of Mr. BELL, in which he denied that he had agreed to abide by this plan in caucus. He believed that good old JOHN BELL did not agree to this thing. Was there any excuse for this accursed treachery? Call themselves Democrats, and yet go and fuse to rob their constituents of what they bought! Well, Mr. DOUGLAS, without a petition or State resolutions, and behind the backs of the people, got up a scheme to rob the people of their rights. It came upon them like an earthquake. He wrote to his constituents and denounced them on the floor of Congress. A firebrand had been thrown into the heart of the country to vindicate a principle—the principle of Squatter Sovereignty. DOUGLAS had carried two faces, one for the North, one for the South. He had said to the South: see, I have given a Territory larger than the State of New-York to the grasp of Slavery Make me President. But, thank God, the South were not to be gulled. They loved the treasure but despised the traitor. A man who had basely betrayed his own constituents was not to be trusted with their interests. Of the humbug of Popular Sovereignty he would not say much, because it was an exploded humbug. His associates in the Senate ought to know DOUGLAS as well as you do, and they had removed their trust from him long since. Did you ever see an old hen scratching around with one chicken? DOUGLAS has but one chicken left and that chicken is PUGH. DOUGLAS claims to be a national candidate. A national man, without a single backer in the Senate! Would he not make a glorious President? But this was talking more about DOUGLAS than he deserved. When SWEDENBORG looked in the other world he saw gross material spirits that had been wandering for years, and had not found out they were dead. So DOUGLAS thought himself alive when politically he was just as dead as the ghosts of SWEDENBORG. [Laughter and applause.] DOUGLAS claims to be national because he can preach the same doctrine both North and South. This was merest sophistry. DOUGLAS might go to Mecca and worship MAHOMET, and they would say: "Well done, good and faithful Turk." He might return to this country and preach from his Koran, and the people would allow him to because he has a right to speak under the Constitution. So DOUGLAS might say: I am a world's man for I can preach my doctrine in Mecca and in New-York. He crawls on his belly when he goes South—eats Southern dirt—sings Southern base to their diabolical music. After thus humiliating himself, he comes here and boasts because he went South and was not kicked out. DOUGLAS says: "I can visit my mother, while ABRAHAM LINCOLN cannot kneel by his grandfather's grave." So the Saviour, nearly two thousand years ago, could not visit the place of his nativity, while Judas Iscariot could go anywhere in Jerusalem.

He (Mr. WADE) was a laboring man, and therefore an advocate of the laboring classes. Was that section of the country most to be esteemed where the laboring man is debased, gets least pay, and is most held in ignominy by his fellow men. Was there a Democrat in the crowd. He hoped so, for he wished to put some soul-searching questions. The Democratic Party had held the reins of administration little less than eight years. If that Government has not proceeded as you have wished, who is to blame? The Democratic Party alone are culpable.

In conclusion, Mr. WADE congratulated the Club on being on the eve of a great victory. He urged the Wide-Awakes to be vigilant—if a man was sleeping on election day to apply a torch to his nose. To see that every citizen who had a vote was at the polls.

He said to the old hulk of Locofocoism: One woe has already passed at the West, and another cometh quickly. Put your house in order for the morrow you die.

The assemblage, on the conclusion of Mr. WADE'S speech, gave him three hearty cheers, and three more for his State. A gentleman, in the enthusiasm of the moment, sprang upon the platform and announced that this BENJAMIN H. WADE was the noble Senator who first entered his protest against the outrage on SUMNER, denouncing it as base and cowardly. He proposed three times three for the distinguished champion of freedom, and proposed that he not only be escorted to the ferry by the Wide-Awakes, but that all present join in the procession and march six a-breast. The cheers were given and the procession was formed in accordance with the suggestion.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL RATIFICATION.

Meeting of the Republicans of the Third Congressional District—The Nomination of Amor J. Williamson for Congress Indorsed—Speeches of Lieut. Gov. Noble, of Wisconsin, Horace Greeley, E. G. Brown, and others.

The vicinity of the liberty-pole at the junction of Hudson, Franklin and Varick streets, was the scene of a rousing demonstration by the Republicans of the Third Congressional District, to ratify the nomination of AMOR J. WILLIAMSON. The exhilarating music from several bands, the fierce flames of burning tar-barrels, the hissing of pyrotechnics, the glare of Wide-Awake torches, the singing of campaign songs, and the speaking from three stands in English, German, French and Italian, combined to render the occasion interesting and exciting to the thousands collected to witness the demonstration.

At the main stand, on motion of Mr. ANDREW BLEAKLEY, Ex-Ald. WM. TUCKER was called to preside, and a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was chosen, and a series of resolutions adopted, of which the following was the last:

7. That we hereby pledge ourselves to devote the time between this and the election to investigating the Registry lists in our respective election districts, and to canvassing every house in the District, so as to be able to prevent illegal voting on the 6th of November, being satisfied that an honest vote is a Republican triumph. We beg to assure the "Colonizers" and "Flying Artillery," that the Mayor has offered a hundred dollars a-piece for illegal voters—a reward which we intend to call for in every case where frauds are attempted on the ballot-box.

The Chairman then introduced Lieut.-Gov. NOBLE, of Wisconsin, who, amid the din of arriving clubs from the First, Second, Third, Fifth, and Eighth Wards, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF LIEUT.-GOV. NOBLE, OF WISCONSIN.

He came into this, his native State, about five weeks since. At that time everything was moving smoothly with their opponents, who had now tied two cats together by the tails, and from Montauk to the Cataract there was a caterwauling, and nothing seen but hair and feathers. [Laughter.] And, to remedy the matter, they had tied on another cat. [Laughter.] He had no doubt that on the 8th of November there would be three tails wriggling vigorously over Mason and Dixon's line. [Laughter.] Now, the men who had been vociferating Abolitionism and amalgamation, were busy with the cry of disunion. Whatever majority New-York City could give against Old ABE would be wiped out in the rural districts. These political eunuchs of the disunion party could not propagate their species. [Laughter.] Political opinions ought to be manifested by the ballot of the voter, which could not be done on the fusion principle. He would invite old Whigs to join with him, and he would quote to them the language of HENRY CLAY to sustain their principles. He would refer Democrats to JOHN A. DIX and GREENE C. BRONSON'S antecedents for the explanation of the present position of Republicans. If those doctrines were right twelve years ago they were right now. [Applause.] As a Republican of 1860, he was proud to know that he occupied the position of HENRY CLAY in 1850. [Applause.] All they asked was to maintain the position of resistance, not of aggression. They stood upon the old ground. They were not sectional. He told the story of a man who was in the habit of moving frequently year after year, until it became so common a thing that whenever he brought his covered wagon in front of the door, the hens laid down and crossed their legs ready to be tied and put into the wagon. [Laughter.] Some men were just like the hens—so often moving from one political home to another, that they were always with their legs crossed ready to be put into the wagon. [Laughter.] After the experience of the last seven years, he thought he could commend Mr. LINCOLN for the Presidency on the ground of novelty alone. But as a lawyer and jurist, Mr. LINCOLN stood at the head of the Illinois Bar. He was run not because of, but notwithstanding his rail splitting. He was not uncouth, but had all the manners requisite for the position of President. He was not good looking, but beauty was not essential to success. He told the story of the man who gave old FRANK BLAIR the barlow knife, because he was the ugliest man he ever saw. [Laughter.] It was said that Uncle ABE would yet have to get possession of that knife; but what of it? It was said that Mr. LINCOLN was a boatman; but that could not prevent his guiding the ship of state safely. [Laughter.] It was said he was a swine driver. He showed that, when he drove one old grunter around the State of Illinois in '58. [Laughter.] He believed that LINCOLN could be safely inaugurated. Mr. LINCOLN had received bushels of letters from the South, asking for office under his Administration. They would remember how the struggle for the Speakership resulted, and how strong the Union Party was. It was the Republican Party that had then stood up for the Union. [Applause.] They had had bells rung, threats of disunion, attempts to influence the stock markets, but the people of this country would vote as they pleased, and not be intimidated. He was content to see the fire-eaters and their Northern allies go to the wall together. If we could not elect a President by constitutional means, the time for dissolution had indeed come. But the will of Freemen would prevail. Men of both the old Whigs and Democrats were now united. Republicans were called Abolitionists because they supported the Declaration of Independence. They had no intention of interfering with local law. He had seen a man from Texas who asked why he could not carry his slave property into the Territories. The answer was, because the common law of the States does not recognize the right of property in slaves. He might lash a horse and ride him over the world, but he could not do so with a man. Our ground was, that Slavery was a local institution. The Constitution does not recognize Slavery any more than in the recognition of the right of slaveholding in the States. If a Southerner owed money in this State, one of our citizens could levy on his horse if it was brought here, but he could not levy on a slave brought here, because our laws did not recognize property in slaves. [Applause.] The local laws of one State could not be carried into another. The most damnable doctrine ever uttered was by HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, in the shadow of Independence Hall in Philadelphia, that "The policy of this country is that capital should own its labor instead of hiring it." That doctrine did not consider the future of the laborer, and would prevent all elevation and progress of those who did all the work. [Applause.] They had seen the effect of free labor in the progress of the West. Thus they saw the wisdom of making the great Northwest forever free. Within the last four or five years all acts of Congress had been sectional—either advocated or opposed by sectional interests.

When they had selected a fitting President they should see to it they had him supported by the law making power. Last session the Senate was the great slaughter-house of the people's measures. Let them sustain their standard bearer in this Congressional District, with the same spirit that they sustained Old ABE. [Applause.] Let them not be frightened at the cries of disunion, but vote as they believed was right.

Mr. NOBLE closed with a fund of telling anecdotes, predicting that the voice of Republican triumph would resound from Passamaquoddy to Pike's Peak. [Applause,]

After a campaign song by the Lincoln and Hamlin Club, Mr. HORACE GREELEY was introduced.

ADDRESS OF HON. HORACE GREELEY.

Mr. GREELEY said he did not propose to argue the Presidential question—that was settled. All proclaimed that the attempts to intimidate the honest voters of the North would fail. They were not to be bullied and browbeaten. He paid an earnest tribute of praise to the abilities of Mr. WILLIAMSON, and took occasion to canvass the character of his principal opponent, of whom he spoke in decided terms. He cautioned the voters of the district to see to it that Mr. WILLIAMSON is not again cheated out of his election. [Applause.]

Mr. WM. ROSS WALLACE was then introduced, and read a ratification song, set to the air of "Our Bosoms We've Bared." The following is the third verse and chorus:

Lo! he marches again in the resolute van:
See his hand the *white* Banner upbold!
"*Free Homesteads! Free Soil! and Corruption dashed down!*"
Are the mottoes in light on each fold.
Then rise, ye Republicans, rise in your might,
And with Williamson muster for Liberty's fight!

H. R. LUDINGTON and E. G. BROWN followed in brief addresses, soon after which the meeting adjourned amid loud cheers for WILLIAMSON.

The speaking in various languages at the other stands in Varick and Franklin streets, was alike productive of enthusiasm, so that the entire demonstration was a complete success.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION.

Speech by Samuel Hotaling, Esq.

Mr. SAMUEL HOTALING, a prominent merchant of this City, formerly a Henry-Clay Whig, more recently a Fillmore man, but now a Republican, addressed the Young Men's Republican Union at their head-quarters, in Stuyvesant Institute, last evening, upon the issues of the campaign. After alluding to the fact that he had been for 25 years a merchant in this City, doing business with men from all sections of the country; that he had traveled over all the Northern and most of the Southern States, and had made careful observations of the commercial, mechanical, and agricultural resources of both sections, he proceeded to consider at length the question of Slavery, and its relations to the Republican Party and to the country at large. While admitting that Slavery, as it existed in the Southern States, was not a barbarous institution, but was destined under Providence, to work out the ultimate good of the African race, he yet opposed its extension on the ground that the area of Slave Territory was already nearly double that of free territory, and that more territory was not, and would not be for one hundred years to come, needed for Slavery, while it *would* be needed for Freedom. If all the slaves of all the Southern States were transported to the State of Missouri, and added to the population already there, the State, even then, would not be as thickly populated as the State of New-York now is. And yet a great portion even of New-York was at this day a wilderness. The Slave States, with a population of about 9,000,000, black and white, had an area of nearly 1,000,000 square miles; while the Free States, with a population of 13,000,000 and over, had an area of only 454,000 square miles. In view of these facts there was no necessity, even in the interest of Slavery, for an extension of the institution into new territory, while the rapid increase of free population required that the remaining territory should be reserved for its occupation. The African race, Mr. HOTALING believed, were destined eventually to be restored to their native country, and that their temporary servitude here was the means under God of working out their ultimate salvation and that of their race. To show the improved condition of an American slave over a native African, he related the following: A gentleman, a merchant in this City, with whom I am well acquainted, informed me last year that he had just then received a letter from his own brother, then living in Western Africa, just south of the Guinea Coast, and that he had just attended a large funeral at the residence of one of the Kings there; and that 1,400 persons of their own African blood and kindred were, in cold blood, slaughtered there to celebrate that funeral. And also, that it is a common circumstance, on the occasion of making a dinner party or feast, to slaughter from twenty to fifty living human beings to show their zeal or friendship for their guests. This, gentlemen, is the state and national condition of that portion of Africa now. Revolting as it may seem to you, and untruthful as it may appear to the African population of the United States, it is nevertheless true. And much more might be added to this story of inhumanity practiced there in that land of the fathers of our African people. After alluding to the position of the other candidates upon this all-absorbing question of Slavery, he thus spoke of the stand occupied by Mr. LINCOLN:

"Now, where stands Mr. LINCOLN in reference to this all-absorbing question, and where stands the party by which he was nominated at Chicago for the Presidency. Mr. LINCOLN is the only man of the four nominees for the Presidency who is firmly and sacredly pledged by the resolutions adopted at his nominating Convention, and to which he has subscribed to sustain and protect sacredly the States of our Union, both North and South, in their rights and property, and I say it boldly, I say it fearlessly, believing that I understand myself, and speak the truth, that were I a Southern man, and holding slaves as I should not scruple to do, did I live there, I would sooner vote for Mr. LINCOLN for President of my country, in view of the protection of my property and rights, and a quiet good Government, than I would vote for either of the other candidates."

After denouncing the unholy and unprincipled alliance representhd by the Fusion Party, and scouting the stale threats of dissolution of the Union as unworthy the notice of sensible men in either section of the country, he closed by announcing his determination to support the Republican candidates, as the only ones who occupied a truly national position, and in whose hands might safely be trusted the destinies of the whole country, both North and South. His remarks were frequently interrupted by applause.

THE UNION MOVEMENT.

Mass Meeting in the Cooper Institute.

The friends of the Union movement held another meeting last night in the Cooper Institute. It was largely attended, and the speakers were very warmly received. Among those who composed the assemblage were Messrs. Augustus Schell, Joshua J. Henry, Washington Hunt, Moses H. Grinnell, S. J. Tilden, Capt. Wiley, H. Liebeneau, Ex-Judge Roosevelt, and many others identified with the cause which the meeting had been convened to support.

The speaker who introduced Mr. JAS. W. BEEKMAN, as Chairman, was Mr. JOSHUA J. HENRY. He made some allusion to the matters now in issue between the contending parties in the country, and argued the necessity of obedience to the Constitution and the laws.

Rev. Mr. HILLARD, of Alabama, was the next speaker. He thanked his audience for the reception they had given them. He knew, he said, that when the heart of New-York was aroused, victory was assured. He argued that many of the pecuniary disasters which had befallen the country were due to sectional and party schemes. But the battle was not lost. The battle was not lost. When he saw citizens in the North rising up from their steady pursuits to prevent the enforcement on the people of the United States of candidates who were the nominees of but one section of the Republic, he became fearful of disaster to the country. Never had it before been known that two candidates, the one for President, and the other for Vice-President, were to be chosen from a single section of the country. [Applause.] Those who were thus disposed were either Abolitionists, or their abettors. They might intend to give the cold shoulder to Abolitionists after the election, but they were Abolitionists at heart, and would bring the Constitutional Party at the North under the ban of a Constitutional Government. This idea was a false idea, and ought to be put down. The speaker adverted to the fact that, during the present campaign, the public interests were totally neglected, inasmuch as the public lands were not taken into account, nor was the relative importance of internal improvements at all regarded by the party. The only and the single idea now discussed was that of the negro. The speaker asserted that JOHN ADAMS favored Slavery; that JACKSON and JEFFERSON did the same—[applause]—and expressed his opposition to the reintroduction of the Slave-trade. Finally, he claimed that the State of New-York was in no way responsible for Slavery in the State of Virginia, and that as our Territories were acquired by the common blood of the country, they belonged to all. Then, said he, if that policy were right, the policy of the Republican Party must be wrong. But now, within a life that was not beyond the lessons that were taught by the living and illustrious example of WASHINGTON, we saw men who had failed to rise to stop disunion and suppress demagogueism. [Loud applause.] He stood for the right under all circumstances.

An address in pretty much the same spirit was delivered by Gen. EWING, of Tennessee.

Hon. Mr. BOWLER, of Virginia, made the concluding speech. He recounted the whole affair of the John Brown invasion, gave the Virginia account of the affair, and his own personal knowledge of the matter; lamented the sectional feeling which had led to the organization of the Republican Party, and called on the people to assert by their votes that they would not countenance any partisan feeling which had for its object the severance of the Confederacy.

German Republican Ratification Meeting.

The German Republican citizens of the Seventeenth Ward last evening held a very largely-attended meeting at the Lincoln House. The spacious hall was so crowded that many had to leave, unable to gain admittance. After the meeting had been called to order by Mr. COOK, the President of the Club, Dr. HENCL offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we hail with joyful admiration the triumphs lately achieved by the freemen of Maine, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, and pledge ourselves to assist in securing this State for LINCOLN and HAMLIN, in spite of the combined opposition.

Resolved, That the honesty and integrity which Gov. MORGAN has exhibited during his term of office entitle him to a reëlection; and we, therefore, promise him, as well as every candidate on the Republican State ticket, our hearty support.

Resolved, That in order to preserve the equality of the Board of Supervisors, we deem it of great importance to reëlect WM. R. STEWART, whose renomination we consider proper and judicious; and we emphatically deny we would support CHR. SCHWARZWAELDER for that office, as reported. That on account of his public opposition to the election of Dr. BRUENNINGHAUSEN, as a Governor of the Almshouse a few years ago, he has forfeited our confidence.

Resolved, That we give credit to the Republican County Convention for nominating such men as Bonney, White, Van Buren, Sedgwick and Jaques, for judicial officers.

Resolved, That we hereby ratify the nomination of Hon. FRED. A. CONKLING for Congress; and that we consider his past career a sufficient guarantee that he will represent the District with credit to himself as well as to his constituents, and that he must and shall be elected.

Resolved, That we hereby ratify the nominations for the Tenth and Twelfth Assembly Districts, ROBERT B. BOYD and JOHN LAMBRECHT, respectively, as we consider them the right men for the right places, and uncompromising opponents of the corruptionists of the late Legislature.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted. The Hon. F. A. CONKLING was then introduced and addressed the meeting in regard to the course he would pursue if elected. He was listened to with the closest attention, and his remarks created the warmest expressions of approbation. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. STEWART, LITTLE, FRASER and others, and then adjourned.

Wide-Awake Demonstration at Newark, New-Jersey.

An immense turn-out of the Wide-Awakes took place last evening at Newark. From an early hour the streets were filled with people from the city and the neighboring towns, all anxious to secure desirable positions along the line of march. As great pains had been taken by the leaders in the movement to have the affair pass off with *éclat*, there was an unusual curiosity on the part of all parties to see the demonstration, and amply were they repaid for any amount of trouble they may have encountered in the struggle for place.

Large delegations were present from New-Brunswick, Elizabeth, Rahway, Belleville, Plainfield, Orange, Morristown, Patterson, Dover, Hacketston, Hudson, Jersey City, and other places, swelling the already numerous host of Newarkites. From Jersey City alone there were thirty car-loads. The line of march was taken up from Washington Park through Broad, Market, High, Centre and Mulberry streets. All along the route the windows were crowded with flower-bearing ladies, who waved their handkerchiefs and tossed the floral bunches at the Republican cohorts as they passed.

There were at least six thousand *men* in the procession, and, as they passed the Broad-street Methodist Church, each battalion gave nine hearty Wide-Awake cheers for Honest Old ABE, and three more for HENRY WARD BEECHER, who was lecturing in the same city at the time. The greatest enthusiasm and entire good humor prevailed throughout, and, as a bystander intelligently remarked, "they moved on as if they were going to a certain and a glorious victory."

Wide-Awake Parade on Friday Night.

A meeting of the Wide-Awake Central Committee was held at No. 618 Broadway last evening, to make arrangements for the grand parade next Friday night, on the occasion of the County Ratification Meeting at Palace Garden. The Captains of the various companies were present, and the arrangements contemplate a full turn-out of all the Wide-Awakes in the City. W. H. SEWARD is to speak on the occasion.

The City Wide-Awake's Serenade.

The euphonious strains of "Dixy's Land" and "Aint I glad Uncle Abe's going to the White House," as sung by the stentorian as well as harmonious City Wide-Awake Club, attracted a great deal of attention last night, at about 11 o'clock, in front of the TIMES' Building. About fifty members of the Club were present in uniforms, bearing torches and transparencies, and headed by a band. After singing several songs, giving a variety of Wide-Awake cheers, and three old-fashioned huzzas for the TIMES, they marched off in fine style—refraining from noticing the cheers for the "Union ticket" and a few for DOUGLAS, proceeding from a crowd in the vicinity—except by giving counter-cheers for LINCOLN.

Mozart Hall General Committee.

At a meeting of this Committee, held last evening, Judge SCHERMERHORN presiding, the only business of importance transacted was making arrangements for the ensuing election.

Westchester County—Third Assembly District.

Advices from the Third Assembly District of Westchester County represent a fierce contest going on in the Republican Party with reference to the nomination of Mr. BENJAMIN F. CAMP as member of Assembly from that District. Strong movements are being made to reconsider Mr. CAMP'S nomination and to place in the field some Republican who undoubtedly resides within the District. All this trouble arises from an allegation that Mr. CAMP made oath to being a resident of New-York City when he applied a few weeks ago to Judge LEONARD for the Receivership of the Artisans' Bank. Mr. C. has a house in Madison-avenue and a country residence in the town of Somers, which latter place is within the district he seeks to represent. His predecessor in the Republican nomination was Mr. GAYLORD B. HUBBELL, who made a faithful Representative last winter, but failed to acquiesce in the legislation of the majority. Mr. CAMP'S Democratic rival is WM. MARSHALL, Jr., also a resident of Somers, and supported through the District by such men as Calvin Frost and Frost Horton, Horace Bailey, Charles Wright, John D. Haines and Isaac Hart Purdy. The contest is one of peculiar closeness and interest, the majority for the Republicans last year having been but three hundred. There can be no doubt but that, if the question of CAMP'S residence can be established satisfactorily, or if he be withdrawn, failing this, and another Republican candidate put up in his place, this majority can be augmented, otherwise Mr. MARSHALL would seem to have the inside track.

The Presidential Election.

TO EDITORS, REPORTERS, AND TELEGRAPHERS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK:

It is eminently desirable that the returns from the State at large on election night should be as reliable and succinct as possible, and in order to prevent the wires from being incumbered with a mass of useless matter, it will be well that the following ideas should be borne in mind: As far as practicable the Press desire to obtain the vote by counties for Presidential Electors and Governor; but where it is impossible to give the full or a near approximation of the result by counties, the scattering returns which may come to hand will be acceptable. The vote of all the large cities is of course desirable, but that of fractional parts of cities or townships should not be allowed to pass over the wires to the hindrance of more important matters. As to members of Congress and the Legislature, the name and politics of the parties chosen, or probably elected, is all that need be telegraphed. The vote for other officers on the State ticket is not required.

Attention to these points will, it is hoped, contribute largely to the publication on the morning after the election of an intelligible account of the result in the State.

—The whole number of students connected with Harvard University is 896. There are 443 in the undergraduate academical department. The law students number 157, the medical students 191, and the scientific students 72.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE FULTON OFF CAPE RACE.

Renewed Fighting between the Royalists and Garibaldians.

Russian and Prussian Protests Against Sardinian Intervention.

Late and Interesting from China.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR.

CAPE RACE, Sunday, Oct. 28,
Via SACKVILLE, Monday, Oct. 29.

The United States steamship *Fulton*, Capt. WOTTON, from Havre *via* Southampton 17th instant, passed Cape Race at 6 o'clock this (Sunday) morning, and was boarded by the news yacht of the Press.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 14th, *en route* to Hamburg.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 16th, *en route* to Liverpool.

The steamship *Adriatic*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 16th, on her way to Havre.

The great Powers

LINES

TO THE MEMORY OF "ANNIE," WHO DIED AT MILAN, JUNE 6, 1860.

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

"Jesus saith unto her, 'Woman, why weepest thou? whom seekest thou?' She, supposing him to be the gardener, said unto him: 'Sir, if thou have borne him hence, tell me where thou hast laid him.'"—JOHN XX. 15.

In the fair gardens of celestial peace,
Walketh a Gardener in meekness clad;
Fair are the flowers that wreathe his dewy locks,
And his mysterious eyes are sweet and sad.

Fair are the silent foldings of his robes,
Falling with saintly calmness to his feet;
And when he walks, each floweret to his will
With living pulse of sweet accord doth beat.

Every green leaf thrills to its tender heart,
In the mild Summer radiance of his eye;—
No fear of storm, or cold, or bitter frost,
Shadows the flowerets when their sun is nigh.

And all our pleasant haunts of earthly love
Are nurseries to those gardens of the air;
And his far-darting eye, with starry beam,
Watcheth the growing of his treasures there.

We call them ours, o'erwept with selfish tears,
O'erwatched with restless longings night and day;
Forgetful of the high, mysterious right
He holds to bear our cherished plants away.

But when some sunny spot in those bright fields
Needs the fair presence of an added flower,
Down sweeps a starry angel in the night;—
At morn the rose has vanished from our bower.

Where stood our tree, our flower, there is a grave!
Blank, silent, vacant, but in worlds above—
Like a new star outblossom'd in the skies—
The angels hail an added flower of love.

Dear friends, no more upon that lonely mound—
Strewed with the red and yellow Autumn leaf—
Drop thou the tear, but raise the fainting eye
Beyond the Autumn mists of earthly grief.

Thy garden rose-bud bore within its breast
Those mysteries of color, warm and bright,
That the bleak climate of this lower sphere
Could never waken into form and light.

Yes, the sweet Gardener hath borne her hence—
Nor must thou ask to take her thence away;
Thou shalt behold her in some coming hour,
Full-blossomed in his fields of cloudless day.

—*The Independent.*

THE QUESTION OF DISUNION.

Utterances of Southern Politicians—Who are the Traitors?

LETTER OF HON. W. D. PORTER.

Hon. W. D. PORTER has been writing an article for the Charleston *Mercury* on "Coercion and the right of Secession." After arguing against the right to coerce a sovereign State, claiming that if compelled to stay in the Union it would be a subjugated province, and urging that the right of secession is the only way of escape from the oppressive rule of the majority, Mr. PORTER writes:

"But the precise mischief and danger of the Republican Party consists in this—that *it is a sectional, Anti-Slavery organization, based chiefly, if not exclusively, on the principle of hostility to the institutions of the South, and pledged to carry that principle into action, in the administration of the Government.* Men of the South, do you comprehend this idea? Do you take it into your understandings, in the whole extent of its significance and consequences? In the case of two sections and two systems of civilization, what would any man of average honesty and sense of justice declare to be the duty of the common Federal Government? Surely that of equal favor and equal protection! But to wage an open warfare upon system and by programme in behalf of one and against the other; and to employ for that purpose the agencies and resources of the common Government, which owes to each a like protection, because it receives from each a like support—if there be a peril more imminent, or a perfidy more atrocious than this in the affairs of State, it is most difficult for the human imagination to conceive it, or the human tongue to give it utterance!

Will you submit to it? Will you suffer that yoke to be fastened upon your necks, and still claim to be men and freemen? You have long borne and forborne—but there is a time when submission becomes a crime and resistance a duty. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, our prospective President, proclaims the Republican Party to be "*a progressive party!*" Mark the words, for there is more in them than meets the ear—something of admonition and menace! How *progressive* has been this whole Anti-Slavery agitation—this whole *warfare*—for it is nothing less—against the well-being, the peace, nay, the very lives of millions of human beings, white and black! It began with *individuals*. GARRISON, TAPPAN and GERRIT SMITH were of the School. At first, we were told to despise their insane ravings; and we can well remember the day when Abolitionists were hooted and pelted, and driven from pillar to post in the Northern cities. They persisted; and, by degrees, their doctrines infected larger bodies of men. They forced themselves upon popular assemblies, and soon invaded the school-room and the school-books, the pulpit and the prayer. The leaven spread itself. Women, and clergymen, and politicians took it in keeping, and nursed it, and kept it warm. With some it was genuine fanaticism, with others a sanctimonious and pharisaical hypocrisy, an outpouring of Puritanism, and with others still the football of a political game. In process of time the spirit of Abolitionism rose in power and in dignity. It lifted itself into the halls of legislation. It has since taken possession of all the *State Governments* at the North. *Every Northern State east of the Rocky Mountains has willfully and deliberately refused to carry into effect the provision of the Constitution in relation to the restoration of fugitive slaves*; some by prohibiting their officers and citizens from aiding in their restitution; some by denying the use of the jails and public edifices for their safe keeping; some by providing means of defence for fugitives from labor; some by declaring slaves absolutely free when brought into the State; and some by visiting fine and imprisonment upon masters seeking to reclaim their property; thus bringing into play every device and variety of legislative action, in encouragement and support of the inhospitable, lawless and piratical conduct of the citizens and mobs. And now, that the last element of strength and energy of mischief may not be wanting to this unnatural warfare, waged by one section of the country against the vital interests of the other, the common Federal Government, *our own Government*, which was designed to insure domestic quiet and provide for the common defence, is to be seized and appropriated by an exclusive, one-sided and fanatical despotism, whose only idea and purpose it is (apart from the spoils) to wield the whole of this vast and powerful machinery for the disturbance of our peace, the subverting of our institutions, industrial and social, and the subjugation of ourselves and our children, in all time to come, to the vexations and degrading tyrannies of their vulgar and unprincipled domination. No *foreign* Government, however hostile its intents, could be more malignant in spirit, or more powerful for mischief!"

A NEW PROJECT.

A correspondent of the Augusta (Geo.) *Constitutionalist* writes as follows from Lexington:

"We learn this week, through a friend, that the plan for dismemberment, which is understood to be the programme of the leaders in the South, and at the capital, is to establish at Washington City a temporary Government, which will be ratified by the several Legislatures of the Southern States, as it is probable that in most, or all of them, there will be a majority of the Breckinridge Party, and for these Legislatures to appoint delegates to a Southern Convention to be assembled for the purpose of framing and establishing a Constitution.

In this way the people of the South, through the forms of law, are to be drawn out of the Union without any opportunity of expressing at any stage of the proceedings their wishes about it. The members of their Legislatures, elected without reference to such an issue, are to ratify for them, whether they will or not, this temporary Government of the leaders at the capital, and they are also to appoint for them, whether they will or not, delegates to a Southern Convention to make a Constitution.

If this does not succeed, the Georgia Legislature is to throw out a bait to Carolina and Alabama by pledging the State of Georgia to stand by and defend any State that will first secede.

If this fails, then there is to be a revolution started among our own people by a mob. This mob, for instance, will drive out from Georgia the last vestige of the General Government, by expelling first her Courts, then her Marshals, Postmasters, Custom-house officers, &c. If this move is resisted by our own people, the war is to be waged to the death by fire, devastation, and plunder."

LET THEM GO.

The Frankfort (Ky.) *Commonwealth* is not distracted by the utterances of the extremists. It thus disposes of them:

"If the people of South Carolina, Alabama or Georgia, desire to secede from the Union, in the name of the Constitution, let them do so. Let them form a Republic, an Empire, or anything else they may fancy. Let them inclose themselves within a Chinese wall, if they want to, and here is one who will contribute his mite towards furnishing the requisite rocks. Let them do what they please. Let them do it as they please, and when they please, with one solitary condition, viz.: that their separation shall be final. Their absence would be an incalculable and invaluable relief to the balance of the people of these United States. We should escape large quantities of quadrennial gas, and noise, and confusion, and stuff.

At every Presidential election, these political fillibusters remind us of the poor Frenchmen who locked himself in a room with a rich ditto, and threatened to blow his own brains out, and charge the rich one with the murder, unless the latter gave him, then and there, five hundred dollars. Every four years these Southern Quixotes swell up with bad whisky and worse logic, and tell the balance of the people if they don't do so and so, that they—the Quixotes—will secede. Let them secede, and be—blessed. We are tired of their gasconade, their terrific threats, and of their bloody prophecies. They were never calculated for any higher destiny than that of frightening old women and young children. They have been revived and repeated, until—to use an expressive vulgarism—they are 'played out.' Their bombast is absolutely sickening."

SENATOR IVERSON'S POSITION.

Senator IVERSON, of Georgia, writes as follows to the editor of the Columbus (Geo.,) *Times*, under date of the 18th:

"I have noticed an article in the *Star*, of this city, alleging that one of the Senators in Congress from this State has proposed and urged that all persons who shall accept offices under LINCOLN, if elected President, should be outlawed and killed, and much holy horror has been expressed by that paper and other kindred submission sheets, at the *enormity* of the proposition. If the undersigned is the Senator alluded to, I take occasion to say that I am not the originator or the advocate of the policy alluded to, and that I must have been misunderstood, if any one has so represented me. The policy has been suggested by others, and I have occasionally, in private conversation, spoken of it as one of the plans of resistance to the rule of a Black Republican President, but I generally disapproved it, as many persons in Columbus will doubtless bear me witness; still I do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, any Southern man who would accept office from a Republican President, elected upon the Platform of the Republican Party, of avowed hostility to Southern Slavery, would be no better than a Black Republican, and ought to be condemned and ostracised by universal public sentiment, and whilst I hold a seat in the Senate of the United States, I will vote against the confirmation of every Southern man, who will be rotten enough and base enough to accept office from LINCOLN. If this declaration will aid the cause of DOUGLAS or BELL here or elsewhere, their friends are welcome to make the most of it. But my plan of resistance to the election of a Black Republican President has been too often expressed, both in public and in private, to be misunderstood. If the parties who have thus criticised what they have obtained from street rumors, consider my position and opinions of any consequence, and wish to make them the subjects of comment, they have only to avert to my speeches in the Senate and at Griffin, to understand what I would do, or advise the South to do, in the event of LINCOLN'S election. I have not changed the opinion then and there expressed, and when the contingency shall actually arise, as it now seems probable, if not certain, to do, I shall not be backward in reiterating them to the public, and enforcing them by all the arguments I can bring to bear upon the subject."

POSITION OF SENATOR TOOMBS.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Locomotive* gives the following brief sketch of a speech delivered in that City on the 25th, by Senator TOOMBS:

"He said that the country was in a very precarious condition, from which nothing but a bold stand and an undivided front upon the part of the Southern States, could extricate it. He was willing to go into a fusion, but it would be upon principle and with a party which advocated the same doctrine that he did. He wished the South to be united at the perilous juncture, and its citizens ought to awake to their vital interest and secure themselves in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges before it was everlastingly too late. He did not believe there was a man within the sound of his voice who desired the union of the States upon other than equitable principles. He said that the election of LINCOLN was sufficient cause for the dismemberment of the Union. If we were united among ourselves we would have but little to fear in the change. When governments ceased to protect their citizens in the enjoyment of their property and refused to comply with Statute laws the people owed them no allegiance."

PROPOSED REPUDIATION OF NORTHERN DEBTS.

From the Charleston Mercury, Oct. 25.

Our correspondent, "Caution," in our columns to-day, treats of the effect of the secession of South Carolina from the Union, in case Mr. LINCOLN is elected—*first*, with respect to our Banks, and, *second*, as regards the Northern States. We propose to say a few words on these subjects. The question of separate State action, or action in conjunction with other States, is not involved in our inquiry; but, being out, how will the Banking and Commercial interests of South Carolina be affected?

Whether our Banks suspend specie payments or not, the secession of this State from the Northern connection must put them into a position of great power. At present, by the Constitution of the United States, the citizens of the Northern States can enforce the collection of debts due to them by the citizens of the Southern States, in all our Courts of Justice. But the compact of the Constitution being ended, *the citizens of the Northern States are aliens—Foreigners—with no power to use our Courts of Justice, to enforce the payment of debts due to them from citizens of the Southern States.* The hostile conduct of the North will have caused the separation. Until the relations between the Southern and Northern States are settled, they must be considered as *quasi* enemies. If the Northern States quietly recognize our right to resume our independence of them, doubtless the right may be accorded to them, *by special treaty*, to enforce the collection of debts due to them, through our Courts of Justice; but if they attempt force—make war upon us—forthwith *all debts between the people of the warring States are expunged, and, unless revived by treaty, will be obliterated forever.* War between two nations makes every man, woman and child inhabiting them enemies to each other, and to take, destroy or enjoy the property of an enemy is the right of all belligerents. The best thing, therefore, in case South Carolina secedes from the Union, which could occur for those in South Carolina who owe debts to Northern creditors, would be an attempt, by the Northern States, to coerce the State by military force. The State would not, probably, allow her citizens to pay a dollar to Northern creditors, until ample indemnity was made for all losses resulting from the war the Northern people force upun her.

Secession, therefore, suspends all Northern debts; and war *extinguishes them*. Let us suppose them only suspended; the merchants—the debtors of the South—are liberated from all pressure for their payment. It is *they*, the Northern people—the Northern creditors—who have driven us out of a union with them. Let them bear the consequences of their oppressions and persecutions. It is *they* who have broken up our usual channels of trade, and have spread whatever embarrassments may arise in the South—preventing the collection of debts, and perhaps bringing trouble and loss to commercial speculations. Let them wait, at least, until the new channels of commerce, they have forced us to seek shall be fairly opened before they shall be empowered to require the payment of the debts we owe them, compensating those at the South whose claims have not been at the North. How long they will have to wait, will depend on the preparedness of the Northern States to make a satisfactory treaty with us. One thing, however, we suppose is certain. They can never make any treaty with us, *which does not stipulate that they shall surrender or pay for, every fugitive slave who passes within their limits.* Some time may transpire before they come to this. *But they will have to come to it, or have no intercourse with us.* With secession from the Union, the legality of enforced payments ceases;—a protest means postponement, perhaps extinction;—banks are not pressed for discounts—all stocks of goods on hand can be realized at leisure, and the money used to vivify and open new channels of trade and commerce.

Our correspondent suggests that our Legislature, in case the State secedes from the Union, should authorize a suspension of specie payments by the Banks. One of the first expedients to spread confusion and distress over the State, undoubtedly, may be a run upon the Banks for specie by Northern capitalists. We trust no Carolinian would be guilty of such unpatriotic conduct. At present the Exchanges between the North and the South are based upon goods on the one side, and cotton on the other. *But let the goods from the North in the South be not paid for*; and no more goods from the North be required for Southern consumption, in consequence of the cheaper European goods liberated from the tariff,—and the cotton must be paid for in specie. Of course, our Banks can have no difficulty in obtaining specie. Our Banks are sound. No Bank in South Carolina has ever failed. Yet no Banks may be able to stand a panic. Suspension of specie payments is the natural remedy for Bank panics. In the case of action the State ought to relieve and protect them from those who are inimical, by authorizing a suspension of specie payments. No one in or out of South Carolina distrusts their integrity, or their ability to redeem their notes. With or without a suspension of specie payments, our agricultural productions will enable them to realize any amount of specie they may need, either from the North or from Europe. Cotton is specie. It comes from the earth like gold, and is convertible into gold wholly independent of the North. So much for the future.

But whilst the State ought to protect the Banks from any financial irregularities or convulsions it shall produce, there is a duty also from the Banks to the people. Banks were not established with a view only to the benefit of the individuals owning them. They are public institutions, created by the public, and for a mutual benefit. They create and control the currency, by which all property is measured. We do not expect our bankers to be ROBERT MORRISES, but we do expect them to have regard to the purposes of their creation. Instead of seeking abroad profits which no other business in the State, except fortunate speculation and shaving obtain—profits tending to build up other States and cities on the capital of this State, and at the inconvenience of our citizens at home—instead of seeking now extra profits out of the distresses which they, in great part, have produced, they ought to discount as freely as they can, to relieve that pressure which exists. So far as a future change of Government, and the temporary distrust and fears it inspires are concerned, *the stockholders are citizens of South Carolina, like the rest of us, and ought to bear their part of any deprivations, troubles or losses*, which may be necessary to save our liberties, and those institutions which, if destroyed, makes their stock valueless. We apprehend no serious losses, however, resulting from the State seceding from the Union—none which will weigh a feather, when compared with the prosperity and gain, which the liberty and independence it will secure in a Southern Confederacy, and to no place more than to Charleston. Let us, then, act with liberality and confidence, for there is really no good cause for apprehension and stringency.

COL. CURTIN OF PENNSYLVANIA IN FANEUIL HALL.

At a Republican meeting in Boston, on Saturday evening, held at Faneuil Hall, Col. CURTIN, Governor elect of Pennsylvania, made a speech, in which he made the following allusion to the Disunion threats:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A disinterested man who should read the newspapers printed in one section of the Union, and the speeches of their political orators, and the newspapers and speeches of those who sympathize with them in this section of the Union, would come to the deliberate conclusion that this people, instead of being on the eve of an election of a President for four years, were on the eve of discord, violence, blood and disunion. [A VOICE—"There is no disunion here, Sir."] It is said that of the four distinguished gentlemen named for that high office, but one of them can be elected by the voice of the people. The friends of the other three assert that, while they must fail to elect their candidate by the popular vote, by carrying the election into the House, a President of their choice may, by some kind of chicanery, some legerdemain, or trick, known to politicians, be selected, and the Union saved. [Derisive laughter.] It is pleasant to be in this place and in the presence of this people; to think of the history and traditions that surround this venerable hall, and to reflect that the great principles of human liberty were cradled here, which our fathers have woven, like threads of gold, through the warp and woof of our Government, [applause and cries of "Good;"] and that the whole structure rests upon the great principle, now become fact, that man is capable of self-government, carried out by the expressed will of the majority at the ballot box. [Cheers.] Our fathers provided that every four years, we, you, should elect a President; and now you are told that if you dare to elect a President, you will have confusion, war, blood, and a dissolution of this fabric of human government. Can it be so? [VOICES—"No, never;" "it can't be did."] Is it possible that our theory of government was conceived in vain?—that this beautiful and symmetrical fabric is made of such slight materials, and so badly jointed together, that the expressed will of the people, in their choice of rulers, will tear it to pieces, and scatter the fragments to the four corners of the nation? If it is so, that the people, electing a President, dissolve the Union, let it come *now*. [Prolonged cheering.] [A person in the audience here cried out, "So say we all of us," which called forth shouts of laughter.] When our fathers conceived the idea that these colonies should be free, they executed their holy purposes, and made them free. If fanaticism and folly run so rank and wild as to have conceived the insane notion that if the people of this country elect a President they will dissolve the Union, let us try its strength *now*. [Applause.] We have no right to transmit such a legacy of blood to our children. [Loud cheers.] We can honor a man who stands upon a political platform and differs with us in principle. You can respect such a man for his opinion, while you regret his error. But the man who expects to frighten you, by cries of dissolution, from the exercise of your duty as a citizen, sinks down to your pity, if not your contempt. [Applause and cries of "Good."]

Take the four candidates for the Presidency—all well-known men—let them band together, with their Committees, their friends, and their parties, and declare this day that they would dissolve the Union—their arms would fall powerless by their side in such an unholy work. [Cheers and cries of "Good."] But yet we are told that if one of the gentlemen named is elected by the people, that will dissolve the Union.

Our fathers provided that we should elect a President every four years; and in Pennsylvania we have determined we will try the experiment. [Loud cheers.] Now my fellow-citizens of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, as your distinguished Governor and President has said, is properly called the Keystone of the Federal arch. Pennsylvania has been ever loyal to the Union and obedient to the laws. [Applause.] We are a people eminently conservative, not given to sudden spasms or changes of public opinion. Pennsylvania stood long and patiently while her interests were languishing and neglected by the General Government. They flaunted in the face of Pennsylvania, all Summer, the threat that if she dared to vote for the only candidate for the Presidency who could be elected by the people, they would dissolve the Union; and Pennsylvania looked them in the face, and by a verdict at the ballot-box, not to be mistaken, declared that Pennsylvania, loyal Pennsylvania, was free; Pennsylvania was sovereign, and Pennsylvania would do just as she pleased. [Great applause and laughter.]

RUMORS.

We find the following items in a special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* from Washington:

Should LINCOLN be elected, it is now positively asserted that Secretaries COBB and THOMPSON will resign and retire to Georgia and Mississippi, to assist in the preparations for secession. The Secretary of War, Gov. FLOYD, and the Postmaster-General, Col. HOLT—the one of Virginia and the other of Kentucky—have determined to remain at their posts, and to stand by the Union and against those who seek its overthrow. The course of the Secretary of War will be closely watched by Patriots in all parts of the country. He will be compelled to take the initiative—either for or against Southern traitors—and I am gratified to state, will not disappoint patriotic expectations. It is said he has not fully made up his mind as to what course he will assume in the event of the formal secession of entire States, particularly if such secession shall be the apparent act of the people, but he will resist and punish all cases of violent or individual treason. The difficulty, at the start, will be how to prevent secession.

I have no doubt that Mr. BUCHANAN has been addressed by a number of his old Democratic friends in the Southern States admonishing him to fight against the Disunionists, and I think he received a letter a few days ago, from a former colleague while he was in the House of Representatives, which has greatly disturbed his rest.

I understand, upon inquiry, that the banking-house of RIGGS & Co. did not take $3,100,000 of the $10,000,000 loan, but they subscribed nearly that entire amount for New-York capitalists—several of whom were leading Republicans. The amount actually taken by RIGGS & Co. was about $300,000. The correction is significant.

EDWARD BATES, of Missouri, and Senator SIMMONDS, of Rhode Island,—two of the most conservative men in the country—begin to be favorably named: the one for Attorney-General, and the other for Secretary of the Treasury, under the Administration of LINCOLN, should the ballot-boxes decide in his favor.

Political Miscellany.

SENATOR BRIGHT INDIGNANT.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1860.

EDITORS LOUISVILLE COURIER: In requesting the use of your columns for the publication of this card, I depart from a rule that I have observed through the whole of my political life, and stoop to notice the calumnies of a pensioned Press.

A friend has just handed me a newspaper called the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, (otherwise I presume I should not have seen it,) which contains, in its issue of the 17th inst., the following notice of myself:

HOW JESSE D. BRIGHT VOTED.—A gentleman of veracity, and whom we can avouch as such, stated to us yesterday, in the presence of others, that he saw Mr. JESSE D. BRIGHT'S ticket, which the Senator voted on the 9th inst., and that it was the full Republican ticket, with one exception. He voted for LANE, Republican, and against HENDRICKS, as did the Breckinridge men of Indiana generally.

In addition to this, I find, on my return this place, (after an absence of two weeks,) letters from several friends, (three of whom reside in Kentucky,) calling my attention to this calumny, and requesting me to notice it. I do so very reluctantly, because of my unwillingness to dignify such an absurd charge with even a denial; but I hope I shall do it satisfactorily to those who feel enough interest in the matter to read this statement.

"The gentleman of veracity," who told the editor of the *Enquirer* that "he saw my ticket," that he knows how I voted, and that I voted for Mr. LANE, or any other Republican candidate on the State ticket, is a liar and a slanderer; and I apply the same language to certain editors of Douglas newspapers, who have reiterated this charge and vouched for its truth.

I have been pursued by STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and his minions to a point where I find that my friends expect me to take some notice, over my own signature, of these revilers and defamers of character, and especially that I should notice the unmitigated falsehoods contained in that truth-telling newspaper, (!) the Cincinnati *Enquirer*; and, in yielding to their wishes, and thus departing from a rule of action that has governed me through life, I want it distinctly understood that, *personally*, I am indifferent alike to the praise or censure of that class of editors who have been so actively engaged in villifying and abusing me throughout the pending Presidential canvass, because of my open support of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. I hope they have ascertained that I am not to be coaxed, driven, or slandered into the support of that traitor to the party and to principle, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Respectfully, yours, J. D. BRIGHT.

HON. W. L. YANCEY AND THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

The Charleston *Courier* is not disposed to retreat from the position which it has taken regarding the offer of the Vice-Presidential nomination on the Douglas ticket to Mr. YANCEY. In its issue of the 26th, it acknowledges the receipt of Mr. GEORGE N. SANDERS letter, under the frank of Hon. THOMAS T. BARR, and says:

"We assert distinctly, unequivocally and on ample authority, (which can be produced if a worthy issue be offered,) that the dinner party at J. D. HOOVER'S, mentioned by Mr. SANDERS as the first instance of reference to the Vice-Presidency in connection with Mr. YANCEY, was *not* the first instance.

We assert, as above, that the nomination for the Vice-Presidency, by the consent and knowledge of STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS, had been made and repeated to WM. L. YANCEY, and declined by him before that dinner party.

This nomination, before the dinner party referred to, was known to GEORGE N. SANDERS, and to several others. At least one (and we confidently believe more) of the confidential and influential friends of WILLIAM L. YANCEY had been appealed to by the knowledge and consent of DOUGLAS and SANDERS, before the dinner party referred to, in order to urge on Mr. YANCEY the acceptance of the nomination.

In other words, and to sum up, all the whole affair of the nomination had been made, urged and repeated, before the day, and the place, and occasion to which Mr. GEO. N. SANDERS refers his first connection with or action in the matter.

The reference at the dinner table of J. D. HOOVER, we readily admit, was designed as "a joke," and was no doubt designed to be so understood by those present, who did not know the previous offer made in earnest, and urged with earnestness and importunity to some extent.

In relation to this dinner party, (whose table secrets Mr. SANDERS has needlessly and irrelevantly divulged,) we may add another correction of his recollection.

J. W. FORNEY, of the Philadelphia *Press*, was not present at the dinner as we think, but joined the party in the evening afterwards. In addition to other names mentioned by Mr. SANDERS as guests, we may confidently add Mayor JAMES G. BERRETT, of Washington, and JAMES L. PUGH, M. C., of Alabama.

So much for the dinner party, which, we repeat, was not the time, or place, or date of the nomination, or the offer of nomination, which we have asserted, and now distinctly and positively reaffirm.

As to the interview between STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS and WM. L. YANCEY, Mr. SANDERS is equally mistaken in recollections. That interview occurred at the request and proposition of Mr. DOUGLAS, and from motives creditable to both—a desire to preserve and testify old and confirmed relations of personal friendship, notwithstanding political differences and apparent antagonism.

It is not necessary or proper for us to refer at present to the connection which this interview had, or was designed to have with the offer of the nomination or with the decision of Mr. YANCEY."

PROF. LEIBER PROSCRIBED.

The Columbia (S. C.) papers contain the annexed official record of the preamble and resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Euphradian Society of the South Carolina College:

"Many years ago, Dr. FRANCIS LEIBER, now of the Columbia College, New-York, was hospitably received in South Carolina, his scholarship appreciated, and himself preferred to honorable employment. No one entertained a suspicion that his sentiments were adverse to our institutions, but on the contrary, our confidence was sought and obtained by his ready and zealous espousal of our political principles, and by his avowing himself a disciple of Mr. CALHOUN.

The sincerity of his indorsement of Slavery was further confirmed by the fact that he himself owned slaves in our midst; and, also, by his attaching his name to the Southern Rights Association, established in the South Carolina College in 1851, a conspicuous instance of the zeal which he then professed, since he was the only member of the Faculty who thought fit to take such a step.

In view of these facts the Euphradian Society of the South Carolina College, regarding Dr. LEIBER as a staunch supporter of the insitutions of the South, elected him to honorary membership, and gave his bust and portrait a place in her halls."

But his recent action in the City of New-York, has shown that her confidence has been misplaced, and that she has been deceived in the estimate she had formed of his character. For the concurrent testimony of the periodicals of the day reveals the undoubted fact, that this person, once so honored and so trusted, presided at a German Black Republicans, on Friday, Oct. 19, and on that occasion uttered language which can only be construed into an unequivocal indorsement of the sentiments of that body: and, moreover, that in this meeting, which he countenanced by his presence, and over which he presided, that CALHOUN, whom once he professed to venerate, and whose doctrines he formerly advocated, and the Southern people with whom he so long lived in honor and esteem, were vituperated and slandered, without one condemnatory word issuing from the lips of this false disciple. Be it therefore

1. *Resolved*, That the name of FRANCIS LEIBER be erased from the roll of honorary membership of the Euphradian Society.

2. *Resolved*. That his bust and portrait be no longer permitted a place in our halls.

3. *Resolved*, That these proceedings be published in the city papers. J. A. WILSON, President.

W. S CHARLES, Secretary.

The *South Carolinian* remarks: "Prof. LEIBER left the College, it is well known, not because he was opposed to the institutions of the State, for he could have been retained, if the position of the Presidency of the South Carolina College had been awarded him, and would have been had he remained contented with a professorship. So far from his sentiments, as known here, being detrimental to him, we know that some of the Trustees, but recently, when it was feared that Judge LENGSTREET would resign, spoke of electing Dr. LIEBER. If such were his sentiments, he concealed them, and only now expresses them, where such expression would not be unprofitable."

MR. EVERETT BACKS DOWN.

We have already noticed the fact that Mr. MCCRAW, one of the Union electors in Alabama, withdrew from that ticket and went over to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE because he inferred, from a letter written by Mr. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, that Mr. EVERETT was in favor of the equality of the races, since his sons once went to a school of which a colored boy was a member. This correspondence was forwarded to Mr. EVERETT by a gentleman of Montgomery, and he telegraphed back immediately as follows:

BOSTON, Oct. 20, 1860.—There is not the slightest foundation for the charges of Judge RICE, or the inferences of Mr. MCCRAW. EDWARD EVERETT.

POSITION OF MINISTER M'LANE.

Hon. ROBERT M. MCLANE, U. S. Minister to Mexico, has written a letter discussing the question of Popular Sovereignty, and declaring his belief that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE occupies the only tenable position on this question. He therefore prefers him as a Presidential candidate, both because he thinks his views on this subject are in accordance with the Constitution, and because he is opposed to the designs of the Republican Party, which Mr. MCLANE considers hostile to the Union.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.... TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part 1.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1507, 1142, 1686, 1688, 1690, 1696, 1700, 1702, 1706, 1708, 1710, 1712, 1714, 1716, 1718, 1720, 1724, 1726, 1728, 1730.

The other Courts have adjourned for the Term.

THE CITY RAILROADS.

Argument in the Seventh-avenue Case.

The People and others vs. *John Kerr and others.*—This was a motion to continue the injunction heretofore granted in these cases, the complaints in which are well known. The argument of the motion now came on at Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice LEONARD.

Wm. Allen Butler Esq., opened the case on the part of the plaintiffs, reading the complaint and papers setting forth that the defendants were about to appropriate certain public streets of the City of New-York to their own use and occupation, in establishing railroads, &c., contrary to the interests and the rights of the Corporation and tax-payers of the City, to whom belonged the public streets, in trust, &c. In this connection were also read the Act under which the defendants proceed, and the message of the Governor vetoing the same. The complaint in these cases narrates the width of the streets through which it is proposed to run these railroads, and shows, or alleges, that they are mostly so narrow as to be wholly blockaded in case these obstructions are allowed. The complainants aver that the running of the roads through the streets, as proposed, would greatly diminish the value of the real estate along the route. They asked a perpetual injunction against the building of said roads, and restraining the Common Council of this City from making any grants to the defendants or other parties for such purposes.

H. W. Robinson read the answer of the defendants, which denied the allegations of the complaint, and denying that the Corporation of New-York had any right or property in the public streets, except so far as to keep them open as public highways.

Mr. Butler then proceeded to the opening argument of plaintiffs, recapitulating the facts and giving the history of such legislation. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Butler commented somewhat upon the conduct of certain parties interested in the passage of the bill, and the manner in which it was passed by the Legislature.

Mr. O'Conor objected to any imputations on the Legislature. He submitted, that according to the highest and earliest authority, the Court had no right to listen to remarks or comments upon the character of Legislatures—its sole function was to administer the law.

At this point, after some discussion, the Court consented to hear two counsel on each side, although his Honor suggested that the argument be wholly postponed until December, when it could be heard fully; and he (Justice LEONARD) would promise to attend to it.

Mr. Butler then proceeded with his remarks. The following are the points of plaintiffs, the defence not being yet developed:

First—The digging up by defendants of the central part of the streets and avenues mentioned in the complaint, removing portions of the pavement, and laying down iron railroad tracks, for the transportation of passengers, for their own profit, would, unless clearly and expressly authorized by law, constitute a nuisance.

Independently of the obstruction to the streets, which, it is alleged, the digging up of the pavement and laying the tracks would cause, and the injurious consequences which would result therefrom to the public, and to the private owners of property along the line of the proposed railroad, the taking of the streets for railroad purposes would be in itself an appropriation of the streets for a new use, inconsistent with the original purpose and design for which the streets were opened, and therefore, unless expressly authorized by law, a nuisance.

Second—The acts proposed by the defendants, in constructing, maintaining and operating the contemplated railroad, thus constituting in themselves a continuing public nuisance, and also threatening special injury to the private plaintiffs in this action, this suit is properly brought, and the remedy, by injunction, properly sought by the people and by their co-plaintiffs. Unless the defendants show affirmatively, and beyond all doubt, that their intended interference with the streets is authorized by law, the plaintiffs are entitled to the relief demanded.

Third—The act of the Legislature of April 17, 1860, under which alone the defendants assert the right to enter upon the streets, dig them up, and lay, construct and maintain their railroad, does not establish such right nor authorize the proceedings thus proposed.

Upon the true interpretation of the act, it does not authorize the defendants to proceed in the construction of the railroad until they have agreed with all persons owning the land, or any interest therein, in any of the streets mentioned in the act therein, for the use or purchase thereof, or have acquired the right to use a title to the same, in the manner specified in the act.

Until compensation is made, as thus required, to the owners of the streets proposed to be occupied, the contemplated acts of the defendants would be wholly unauthorized, and should be restrained.

The fee of the streets is either in the Corporation or in the private owners of the adjoining lands.

It is immaterial where the fee is vested, provided compensation is made, or consent acquired, and until this is done, the defendants have no right to proceed.

The provision of § 3, that "the use of said streets and avenues for the purpose of said railroad, as herein authorized, shall be considered a public use, consistent with the uses for which the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty hold said streets and avenues," does not affect the question of the *title* of the Corporation, or the right to compensation. Even where the taking of a highway for railroad purposes has been adjudged to be for a public use not inconsistent with its original purpose, compensation has been required.

It is clearly manifest that the defendants intend to proceed without making any compensation for the use of the streets.

Whatever may be the true interpretation of this act, the Legislature cannot authorise the taking of the land in the streets for the purpose of establishing a railroad, without making just compensation to the owners of the soil.

The act in question is invalid upon the interpretation claimed by defendants, inasmuch as it makes no provision for compensation to the Corporation of the City of New-York, as the owners of the fee of the streets in trust for the citizens, and, on the contrary, by its terms, compels their consent to the appropriation of the streets for a new and exclusive use by defendants, without compensation.

In respect to all the streets mentioned in the act, the fee is either in the property-owners on each side, subject to the public easement or right of way, or it is in the Corporation.

If the fee is in the Corporation, as assumed under this sub-division, it is so by virtue of the provisions of the Statutes of 1807 and 1813, relating to the opening of streets.

These provisions are as follows: Chap. 115 of Laws 1807, section 9, *provides*, that, upon confirmation of the report of the Commissioners for opening any street, "The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall become and be seized in fee of all the lands in the said report mentioned that shall be required for the purposes of streets, and may take possession of the same or any part or parts thereof: In trust, nevertheless, that the same be appropriated and kept open for a part of a public street, avenue, place or square forever, in like manner as the other public streets, avenues, squares and places in said City are, and of right ought to be." The Law of 1813 contains the same provision.

And by section 192 of the last-mentioned chapter, it is enacted, that "All the estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand, whatsoever, of the people of this State, of, in, and to all lands at any time heretofore left for streets or highways in the City of New-York, by any person or persons whomsoever, shall be, and hereby is vested in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and their successors, *for the use of streets and highways.*"

The estate thus vested in the Corporation is a trust estate. It is not a *municipal trust*, but a *private trust*, so that, in respect to the estate vested in them, and any disposition they may make of it, the Corporation are clothed with like powers, and subject to like duties and responsibilities as any private trustee.

The taking of the soil of the streets for the proposed railroad, would be a taking for a new and inconsistent use, for which compensation must be made to, or consent obtained from, the owner of the fee.

No such consent has ever been given by the corporation. If attempted to be given without adequate compensation, it would be a gross and flagrant breach of trust, the franchise for the new use being of great value, as is abundantly proved by the persistent efforts of defendants, during eight years, to procure and control it, by the competition in the Legislature for the grant, by the offers of compensation by wealthy citizens, and by the known travel and traffic on the route proposed.

No compensation to the corporation, as owners of the fee in trust, is provided by the act, according to defendants' interpretation of it. The use of the streets and avenues for the purposes of the railroad, is, by the terms of Section 3, to be "*considered a public use, consistent with the uses for which the Mayor and Aldermen* hold the said streets and avenues." And by Section 4 the corporate authorities, in all departments, and of all grades, are required to promote the construction and protect the operation of the railroad.

The grant, if it had been made by the Common Council, would have been void, as a breach of the trust upon which it holds the streets. The worst features of a monopoly are stamped upon this grant. It is a grant to private individuals and their assigns, without corporate existence, restraints, or liabilities. It is perpetual, and without the usual safeguards of forfeiture, for misuser or nonuser. No right is reserved to amend, alter, or repeal, and none is implied. Rights acquired under it, as soon as vested, will be irrevocable.

The license fee is fixed at the rates now paid on other roads, and

offered to dissolve it; and I must presume on the conceded facts of this case that the parties to the sale knew or anticipated that such would be the effect and consequences of the sale.

The directors sell in one lump not only all the stock of the Corporation, manufactured and unmanufactured, but all rights of the Corporation under the patents to manufacture any more, and all its property of every description, except the water-power and real estate, with its machinery and fixtures, in Connecticut, which they at the same time lease to Poppenheusen & Konig, for one year, thus, by this sale, discontinuing or destroying all business of the Corporation for a term, at least; and by the sale of the patent rights, or of the Corporation's right to manufacture under the patent rights, forever putting it out of its power, without repurchasing the right to do so, to further prosecute the only object and purpose and business for which it had been organized, and which it had prosecuted, and thus leaving the Corporation a mere skeleton, with a name, and perhaps a legal technical existence by the Statute Book, but without real life, or business, or usefulness.

I do not think the Directors, even with the consent of a majority of the stockholders, had a right, as against stockholders not consenting, thus in effect to discontinue its existence, and defeat the object of its organization.

I must assume that these Directors were chosen to manage the business of the Corporation, not to destroy and end it.

If the Corporation was insolvent, it is presumed the laws of Connecticut had provided a mode of having it dissolved; if it had good cause to surrender up its franchises to the Government, it is presumed the laws of the same State had also provided for that. But I cannot presume that the Directors, or a majority of the Stockholders of the Corporation, by any law of Connecticut or otherwise, had a right thus, by voluntary sale, to discontinue its existence, and in effect surrender its franchises, without consulting the Government or its creditors, and without the consent of a majority of its stockholders.

To hold that the Directors could thus discontinue, wind up and defeat the purpose, object and business for which the Corporation was organized, even with the consent of a majority of the stockholders, so as to bind the minority not consenting, would, in effect, be depriving the minority, and every one of the minority, of their property without their consent.

No doubt that the principle that a majority must govern or control (in the absence of any special provision in the Charter or constitutional articles,) applies to Corporations, and that the minority are bound by the acts of the majority, when those acts are within and according to the Charter or constitutional articles of the Corporation, and *not inconsistent with the object and purpose with which it was organized.* Such acts a stockholder consents to by becoming a member of the Corporation, because he is presumed to know the law, and the rights of the majority by the law. But this democratic or representative principle does not apply to an act or acts of the majority, inconsistent with the continued existence of the Corporation and the very object and purpose for which it was organized; nor does a Stockholder consent to such acts by becoming a member, because the law does not justify them; and he cannot be presumed to have anticipated a thought that such acts would ever be perpetrated or attempted by the majority.

I cite the following authorities as supporting or illustrating the principle on which I hold the rule in question void for want of authority, as to the plaintiff and other stockholders not consenting, assuming it to have been made by a majority of the stockholders:

Livingston *vs.* Lynch, 4 John. Chan., 373. Com. *vs.* Pet Henry, Grow to 12 Barb., 62, 63 Ward *vs.* The Sea Ins. Co., 7 Paige, 294. Hartford and N. H. R. R. Co. *vs.* Grosswell, 5 Hill, 384. In the matter of Niagara Ins. Co., 1 Paige, 257. Slee *vs.* Bloom, 19 John., 456. Rollins *vs.* Clay, 33 Maine, 132. Smith *vs.* Smith, 2 Des. (S. C.) Chan. R., 557. Kean *vs.* Johnson, 1 Stock., 401. New-Orleans, Jackson and G. N. R. R. Co. *vs.* Harris, 27 Miss., 517. Hare *vs.* Society Attorneys, 1 Collyer, 370. Bagshaw *vs.* Easton Co. R. R. Co., 7 Ware Chan., 114. Bank of Com. *vs.* Bank of Brest, Harrington Chan., (Mich.) 106, 10, 11. Town *vs.* Bank of River Raisin, 2 Doug., (Mich.) 536. Aug and Ames on Com. §§ 499, 500, 390, *et seq.*

The sale and transfer in question was not and did not purport to be a sale of the property of the Corporation for the benefit of its creditors. If the property was sold for its full value, the creditors would have a right to complain, for it was not a sale for money, but for promissory notes payable at a future day; and although the notes may be good, and the makers abundantly responsible, yet the Corporation, or its directors, had no right to compel the creditors to wait until the notes were paid.

In passing the resolution, the resolution relied upon by the defendants as an authority by a majority of the stockholders to make the sale and transfer, it would appear that a majority of the shares voted on, were voted on by proxy. I must presume, in the absence of anything to show the contrary, that these proxies were ordinary proxies, given with reference to the transaction of the ordinary and legitimate business of the Corporation, and that they did not and could not authorize votes for so extraordinary a sale and transfer as the one in question. Hence the resolution cannot be said to have been in fact passed by a majority of the stockholders, and its passage can hardly be claimed as an authority by the majority.

A similar remark may be made as to the Connecticut statues referred to by the counsel for the defendants authorizing a majority of the stockholders to transact business and not less than three directors to manage the affairs and business of corporations; these statutes must be presumed to have been intended to apply to the ordinary and legitimate business of corporations and not to so extraordinary a proceeding as the sale and transfer in question.

The purchasers cannot be considered as *bona fide* purchasers for value without notice, for they did not give money or value, but their notes or promises to pay, and I must assume from the conceded facts of this case that they knew the purpose and object for which this corporation was organized, and the only business which it had prosecuted, and as they must also be presumed to know the law, I must also presume that they knew that directors, with or without the consent of the stockholders, had no right or authority to make the sale and transfer in question to them.

It is not necessary to pass upon the other two grounds upon which the counsel for the plaintff insist that the sale was void; to wit, fraud in fact and as being in contravention of the equitable principle or rule that a trustee cannot directly or indirectly become the purchaser of the trust property for his own benefit; for if the sale in question was void as to the plaintiff and other stockholders not consenting, on the ground that it was made without their consent or authority, the other two grounds, however well taken, could not make a void thing void.

The sale being void, as to the plaintiff and other stockholders not consenting, it follows, I think, that the temporary injunction should be continued, and that a Receiver is necessary to preserve the property of the Corporation within the jurisdiction of this Court, for its creditors and stockholders, until the final decree in the action, or in the action in the Circuit Court of the United States, in aid of which it would appear that this action was brought, or until its dissolution may be decreed by the Courts of Connecticut.

I shall accordingly continue the injunction, and make a reference to Hon. William Mitchell to appoint a suitable and proper person as receiver, with the usual powers, and take and approve of the necessary and usual security, for the faithful performance of his trust.

E. W. Stoughton and D. E. Wheeler for plaintiff; S. A. Foot and W. A. Curtis for defendants.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

PRISONERS SENTENCED.

The only business transacted yesterday was the sentencing of several prisoners, convicted during last week.

Patrick Hogan, found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, for having killed Thomas McLaughlin, had nothing to say why sentence should not be passed upon him. His counsel asked that the proof of good character upon the trial might be considered in mitigation of the sentence.

Judge INGRAHAM remarked that the proof of good reputation had probably influenced the jury to find a modified verdict. He could see no ground for further leniency. The prisoner was the fourth young man just convicted of homicide in one degree or another; while there were several others of about the same age awaiting trial for the same offence, showing that the great mass of crime was committed by the young. It would not do to abate in the least the rigor of the law for the punishment of such crimes. The law limited the Court to passing a sentence of four years in the State Prison on such a verdict as that found. The sentence, therefore, was that the prisoner be confined at Sing Sing four years at hard labor.

David Beech, convicted of forgery in the third degree, insisted on his innocence, and commented on the testimony in his case. He was especially dissatisfied that the person who swore to his identity could not describe a single feature, although the prisoner's nose was so prominent a facial lineament, as often to have attracted the comment of acquaintances, and could not have escaped the notice of a person properly identifying him. He did not hope to change his sentence by anything he said, but wanted to convince his friends that he was innocent.

Judge GOULD thought the verdict of the Jury was a proper one, and that an offence of this character striking at the foundation of confidence in commercial matters should be severely punished. The sentence of the Court therefore was, confinement in the State Prison for five years.

Adam Jaeger, convicted of murder in the second degree, for causing the death of Henry Pebler, had nothing to say against sentence.

Judge GOULD remarked that but for the Act of last Winter the conviction of the prisoner must have been for murder, for which the penalty would have been death. But the prosecution, because a verdict in a higher degree would be of no use, had asked and obtained a verdict in a lower degree. The sentence therefore would be the severest that the law allowed, imprisonment for life.

David Wood, convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, for killing Patrick Corkey, urged through his counsel that the sentence should be mild, as no deadly weapon was used—the prisoner having in a passion picked up a stone and thrown it at his pursuer, striking him unfortunately in a vital part.

Judge GOULD remarked that when life was taken in such a manner as to be a crime at all, a light sentence should not be imposed. To sentence the prisoner for a shorter period than two years in the State Prison, would not be bestowing on life a proper regard. This therefore, was the sentence of the Court.

Edwin Hodgdon, convicted of murder in the second degree, for having killed John Cunningham, declared his innocence.

Judge GOULD regretted that in the present case the law did not allow the Court a wider range of discretion in sentencing. The law having peremptorily demanded imprisonment for life, and such must be the sentence of the Court.

Patrick Hennesy, convicted of Arson in the third degree, asked, through his counsel, a stay of proceedings on filing a bill of exceptions. The motion was denied. The prisoner made quite lengthy remarks on the testimony in his case, and insisted on his innocence of "Arson in any and every degree." He declared that he had proofs not adduced upon trial that so far from having an interest in burning his house to obtain the insurance, he was a positive loser by the fire, as the insurance money was not sufficient to cover his interest in the place.

Judge GOULD remarked that the Court had no jurisdiction in the question of facts, but that the jury had found the prisoner guilty of one of the highest crimes known. When the danger to life, and the terror and alarm of the public, which a midnight conflagration caused, were considered, no penalty which the law allowed, seemed too severe. The sentence of the Court, therefore, was that that the prisoner be confined at Sing Sing ten years.

The Court then adjourned till this morning to listen to a motion in the Devlin case, when a further adjournment will be made till Nov. 12.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Nelson, and a Jury.

ARE BLANKETS BLANKETS OR NOT?

Christ, Jay & Hess vs. *Augustus Schell.*—This was an action brought against the defendant, to recover an excess of duties imposed by him as Collector upon some goods imported by the plaintiffs, called in the invoice and the entry gentian blankets. By the Tariff Act of 1846, "blankets of all kinds" came in Schedule E., and were liable to a duty of twenty per cent., while "manufactures of wool, not otherwise provided for," were placed in Schedule C., and charged with thirty per cent. duty. These duties were reduced by the Act of 1857 to twenty-four per cent. instead of thirty, and fifteen per cent. instead of twenty.

The plaintiffs claimed that these goods, though imported in pieces of thirty or forty yards, were still blankets, and liable therefore to only fifteen per cent., while the Collector claimed that they were not blankets, and were therefore liable to pay twenty-four per cent. The plaintiffs gave evidence to show that the goods were commercially known as blankets before 1846, while the defendant gave evidence to show that they were used mainly for making overcoats.

The jury were unable to agree, and were discharged. They stood, we understand, nine for plaintiffs and three for defendant.

PENALTY—UNDERVALUATION—GUAGING.

Antonio Yznaga et al. vs. *Heman J. Redfield.*—NELSON, C. J.—This is an action to recover back a penalty of twenty per cent., imposed upon a cargo of molasses and sugar from Cuba to this port, for undervaluation. Upon guaging the casks a greater number of gallons of molasses was found in them than mentioned in the invoice, so that an excess was reported by the guager and appraisers. The valuation of the article in the invoice was correct, but the quantity in the casks was in excess. The case did not fall within the eighth section of the act of 1846. This is confined to the enhancement of the value of the goods at the time of exportation in the foreign market by the appraisers, to the amount of ten per cent. above the invoice value.

The increase of the quantity is otherwise provided for. In this instance the guaging corrects the error. We must not extend the application of this penalty by a strained construction.

We think the plaintiff is entitled to recover back the $520, with interest from the time paid.

As to the other casks, in which the number of gallons was not specified, the penalty was properly imposed. The case was one strictly of malversation, not of excess of quantity found by the guagers or appraisers. The general understanding that a hogshead contains 110 gallons, when the quantity is not stated, is too indefinite to be relied on to change the result of this construction.

A. W. Griswold for the plaintiffs; B. F. Dunning for defendant.

PATENT PLANING-MACHINES.

John Gibson vs. *J. Dart et al.*; *Same* vs. *Van Slycke et al.*; *Same* vs. *G. D. Root*; *Same* vs. *W. H. Edwards et al.*; *John Givson* vs. *G. W. Ford et al.*; *Same* vs. *W. Hotchkiss et al.*; *Same* vs. *J. E. Smith.* (In Equity.)

NELSON, C. J.—The bills filed in the above cases against the defendants are founded upon the patent of Woodworth's planing-machines, as extended by the Act of Congress passed Feb. 26, 1845. The infringement charged is for tongueing and grooving plank or boards, and also planing the same, in violation of the patent. The defence mainly relied on is: 1. Want of novelty. 2. That the grooving and tongueing by the defendants are by means of the saws and not cutters; and, 3. That the planing is in the form of mouldings, not included in the plaintiff's patent.

All these questions have heretofore been frequently before me in the course of the very protracted litigation upon this patent, and the subject of examination and decision.

We shall not go over them again at this late day, as nothing has been suggested on the part of the defendants as new in the defence, or any way in calling for reëxamination.

Decree for the plaintiff, and reference to the Clerk as Commissioner to take an account of profits.

S. Blatchford for plaintiff; E. P. Cowles for defendant.

J. Gibson vs. *W. C. Beardslee*; *Same* vs. *F. & J. Petit*; *Same* vs. *R. J. Marchess*; *Same* vs. *G. E. Edgar*; *Same* vs. *A. Clauson et al.*—NELSON, C. J.—These cases are of the same class as those pending in the Northern District of New-York, which we have already disposed of.

Decree for plaintiff and reference to the Clerk, as Commissioner, to take an account of profits.

C. M. Keller and S. Blatchford, for plaintiff; P. Van Antwerp, for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BONNY, J.—*The People ex rel.* vs. *Miner.*—Judgment for respondent on demurrer to return to alternative *mandamus.*

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Wyman* vs. *Wyman.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS.

DALY, J.—*Mohlstadt* vs. *Walsh.*—Motion granted.
Bulkley vs. *Masket.*—Motion granted partially.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy, with fish,* hot or cold *meats, game,* &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine,* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

CARABURFT OF IRON,
THE BEST STOVE POLISH IN USE.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John, cor. Dutch-st.,
New-York.

IMPROVED WIRE DOOR SPRINGS,
At Manufacturer's Prices.

BRADY'S SEVENTH REGIMENT GYMNASIUM—No. 20 St. Mark's-place, and Nos. 25 and 27 7th-st.—To the members of the Seventh Regiment, Gymnasts, &c.—In consequence of unavoidable delays with a portion of the fixtures, the opening of the above named institution is postponed from the 1st to THURSDAY, Nov. 8, on which occasion the band of the Seventh Regiment will be in attendance. The books will be open from 4 to 8 P. M., until that time.
ABNER S. BRADY, Proprietor.

A GENUINE PAIN KILLER.—EVERY family should have it—BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT.
It never fails to kill the pain,
And makes no soil, no grease, no stain.
Sold by Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; Maunder, corner Hudson and Duane-st.; and other druggists. Depôt No. 186 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents.

SOAP-STONE GRIDDLES—A MOST VALUAble article for baking cakes; in using these griddles they require but one greasing; they bake the cakes brown, spungy and beautiful. For sale by J. FAGAN, No. 113 Beekman-st.

PERSONAL.

FOR ADOPTION—A MALE INFANT, OF healthy American parents. Please state where an interview may be had. Address H. C., Station E, New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE WATERBURY
COPYING TABLET AND CASE CO.
Have completed and for sale various sizes and prices of their
CELEBRATED COPYING MACHINES.
No. 1. NOTE PAPER.....$6
No. 2. LETTER PAPER.....10
No. 3. CAP PAPER (open).....15
No. 4. CAP PAPER (covered) CABINET.....20
No. 5. MAMMOTH, FOR CUSTOM-HOUSE, RAILROADS, EXPRESS AND OTHER COMPANIES' USE.....50
Office and Salesroom,
No. 79 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK,
Between the Post-office and Broadway.
BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS, LAWYERS, and all who have much or little copying to do, will find this Machine indispensable, as it insures UNIFORMITY OF COPY, free from blot or blur, EITHER UPON WRITING OR COPYING PAPER; will copy 100 PAGES AT ONCE, and give six duplicate copies of each page at the same time; COPIES ALL KINDS OF WRITING INKS, and in most cases OLD WRITINGS—all of which results the Company guarantee.
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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers' generally. JESSE G. KEYS

LECTURES.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN, THE BLIND Preacher, will deliver his very popular lecture on *Roast Beef and Plum Pudding* on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Oct. 30, at 7½ o'clock, in the First-place M. E. Church, corner of Henry-st. and First-place, South Brooklyn. Tickets 25 cents. If you want seats go early.

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER WILL deliver a lecture in Jane-st. United Presbyterian Church, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1860. Subject—*Womanhood.* Tickets 25 cents each, may be had at the door. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

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GET THE BEST.
WEBSTER'S
UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.
New Pictorial Edition.

THE WORKS OF FRANCIS BACON,
Baron of Verulam, Viscount St. Albans, and Lord High Chancellor of England.
Collected and Edited by JAMES SPEDDING, M. A., of Trinity College, Cambridge; ROBERT LESLIE ELLIS, M. A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; and DOUGLAS DENON HEATH, Barrister-at-Law, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.
The above work will be issued in 15 vols., crown octavo, on elegant tinted paper, and printed at the Riverside Press. Two volumes are now ready, Vols. XI. and XII., the former containing the Reign of Henry VII., the incomplete Histories of Henry VIII., and of Great Britain, and the Fortunate Memory of Queen Elizabeth; the latter, the COMPLETE ESSAYS OF BACON. Additional volumes will appear each month.
PRICE PER VOLUME,
Cloth, $1 50; Sheep, Library Style, $2; Half Calf, Gilt, $2 50; Half Calf, Antique, $2 50.
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The introductory prefaces by Mr. Spedding would alone make the edition necessary to every scholar, even if he possesses Bacon's Works, as edited, lovingly but clumsily, by Basil Montague.
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From the Daily Gazette, Taunton.
The time, talent, and learning, which these scholars have devoted to the task, entitle their edition to the first rank. This superiority is a manifest and material that it must not only limit the sale of all other imprints, but in many instances, especially where complete knowledge is thought indispensable, it will displace those which have preceded it.
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W. E. BURTON'S LIBRARY.—LARGE LOT of rare and valuable books, principally illustrated, and a few superb sets of Shakespeare, from the above library, for sale at M. NUNAN'S Book and Print Store, No. 100 Nassau-st. Books bought or exchanged.

POLITICAL.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
UNION, TAMMANY AND BRECKINRIDGE.
A MASS MEETING
Of the friends of the unanimous Union candidate
FOR CONGRESS,
JOHN C. MATHER,
Will be held at
LAIRD'S FIFTH WARD HOTEL,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 8 o'clock.
WILLIAM LOGAN HERBERT,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
THOMAS MUNROE, MICHAEL NORTON, } Secretaries.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!
FREEDOM OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.
REPUBLICANS
Of the IXth, XVIth and XXth Wards.
Comprising the Seventh Congressional District, and all others friendly to the cause, are invited to meet at
JACKSON-SQUARE,
Junction of 8th-av., Greenwich-av. and 13th-st.,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31,
At 7½ o'clock, to respond to the nomination for Congress of AUGUSTUS F. DOW.
The following distinguished speakers will address the meeting:
CHARLES A. DANA,
THEODORE TILTON.
CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER,
JOSEPH N. LUCKEY,
ETHAN ALLEN,
ISAAC DAYTON,
SIGISMUND KAUFFMAN,
M. EYER FOYE,
A. J. DITTENHOEFFER,
SILAS B. DUTCHER,
CHAS. S. SPENCER, and others.
Immediately after the Meeting the WIDE-AWAKES of the District will form a GRAND TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION, under command of Grand Marshal
J. H. HOBART WARD.
By order of
George Merkle, Robert Edwards,
A. J. Campbell, A. Bliss,
Cummings H. Tucker, Charles Messler,
F. H. Reed, Hugh Gardner,
Adam C. Ellis, Alexander McLeod.
GEO. PECKHAM, Chairman Com. of Arrangements.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD LINCOLN AND HAMLIN CAMPAIGN CLUB—The last grand rally of this Club (prior to election) will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, in 34th-st., near 2d av. Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., Isaac Baily, Esq., Edward C. Johnson, Esq., John H. White, Esq., D. D. T. Marshall, Esq.. Wm. P. Esterbrook, Esq., Hon. A. Wakeman, Hon. Thomas B. Van Buren, and others, will be present and address the meeting. The Wide-Awakes will be out in full force.
CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, President.
JOHN BOLTON, OLIVER GREEN, } Secretaries.
In case of a storm the meeting will be at No. 435 4th av

MILLINERY.

MADAME WM. KAHN
Respectfully announces to her lady friends and customers at large that, in consequence of her large increase of business, and to comply with the general wish of her patrons to go further up town, she has removed her
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT
to the spacious first floor of No. 773 Broadway.
Thanking for past favors received, she hopes the same to be continued in future. Her stock of Winter bonnets is exceedingly large, and got up with her usual approved taste. Please examine and judge for yourself.
MADAME WILLIAM KAHN,
No. 773 Broadway, 2d door above 9th-st., (late of No. 499 Broadway.

MME. REGNIER,
OF PARIS,
Announces to the Ladies of New-York and vicinity, that she will open a new and elegant assortment of
WINTER BONNETS,
On TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at her Rooms,
NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Rich Parisian Bonnets and Coiffures imported constantly. Milliners not admitted.

FRENCH MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., has the pleasure to announce that she has just received from her Agents in Paris, and will open Thursday next, Nov. 1, an elegant selection of Parisian Winter Millinery of the very latest modes, comprising the most distingue styles of Opera and Equestrian Hats from the leading establishments. No. 125 Bleecker-st. (west of Broadway.)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VELVET Bonnets for Winter, just imported and home manufactured, will be opened at WM. SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway, on Thursday, Nov. 1.

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$1,200 A YEAR MADE BY ANY ONE at cutting Stencil Work. Large and small steel dies, whole letters, two alphabets, figures and border tools, with sixteen chisels and gouges for large work with a quantity of stock sufficient to retail for $150. Square, compass, finishing plate, polishing brush, framer, shears, smoothing-stones, die-case, curve pattern, sample designs, hammer and block, with recipe for indelible ink and mercantile stencil ink; all necessary instructions for cutting stencil frames, making stencil brushes, and in short, the whole system of carrying on the stencil business at wholesale, with sufficient stock and tools of every description, warranted perfect, or exchanged at any time free for new. This whole outfit, entire and complete, is furnished for $10. Dies all patented.
The American Stencil Tool Works, at Springfield, Vermont, have a cash fund of $20,000 invested exclusively in the manufacture of Stencil Tools, having the largest and most valuable water-power in the State, with a wheel of 75-horse power, affording customers infinite advantages.
Samples and particulars free. Address A. J. FULLAM, (Patentee and Proprietor,) No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Boston; No. 419 Broadway, New-York; or Springfield, Vermont.

COAL YARD FOR SALE CHEAP, OR TO Let, with long lease, doing a cash business of over $25,000 per annum, the owner retiring from business. For particulars, apply at the yard, No. 216 West 18th-st.

BREWERY FOR SALE—CAPABLE OF BREWing 300 barrels of ale a week; will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 675 Washington-st.

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FURS! FURS! FURS!
GREAT FUR EXCITEMENT
At P. H. PHILLIPS' FUR EMPORIUM,
No. 279 Grand-st.
Respectfully invites the attention of the ladies' of New-York and vicinity to his extensive stock of rich and well selected Furs.
This is now universally conceded to be the house for the most novel and fashionable Furs, together with tastefulness of style, quality and price, for which we defy competition.
Ladies will do well to call on us before purchasing elsewhere, as we will sell a single set at wholesale price.
Ladies have no idea the difference in our charges to those of Broadway or Maiden-lane.
Remember the old-established
PATENT FUR MUFF EMPORIUM,
No. 279 Grand-st., New-York.

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BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway, corner of Prince-st.,
Have just opened an assortment of superb clocks and bronzes of entirely new designs, in renaissance, as well as Louis XVI. styles.
Also, have on exhibition for a short time the mantel ornaments selected by his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales.

JEWELRY FOR SALE—AT LESS THAN cost of importation. Also, show-cases, one large mirror, and iron safe. The entire lot will be sold together, or single articles as desired. Ladies, as well as gentlemen, are invited to call from 1 to 3 o'clock, at No. 191 Broadway, one flight up, Room No. 4, every day until disposed of.

DRY GOODS.

BROCHE SHAWLS, WOOL SHAWLS,
STELLAS,
AND
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
Of every description,
At Low Prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.
ALL THE LATEST PARIS STYLES
Now Ready, at
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
And at stores
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PLAIN POULT DE SOIE,
All the Fashionable Shades.
PLAIN RICH SILKS!
Fuschia, Magenta, Rose De Neuvo, &c., &c.
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CHEAP SILKS FROM AUCTION,
62½c., 75c., 85c. and $1 per yard.
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GREAT BANKRUPTCY SALE
OF
LADIES' CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,
Comprising the estates of the well-known firms of
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
No. 361 Broadway,
And
W. D. ELLIOTT & CO., Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Now reduced to insolvency, in company with other leading houses, through the paralysis in the Southern trade.
The undersigned, having purchased of the Assignee the entire estate of the above bankrupts, has, for the convenience of the public, congregated the whole at the store
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
Which he has
RENTED FOR THE SPACE OF SIXTY DAYS,
With a view of effecting a total clearance of the same.
The elegant stock, comprising
PARIS IMPORTED CLOAKS,
RICH AND ELABORATE VELVET CLOAKS,
HANDSOME PARIS CLOTH CLOAKS,
ARABIAN AND ZOUAVE BOURNOUS, &c.,
Together with a large collection of
LADIES' FURS,
Including RUSSIAN SABLE SETS,
HUDSON BAY SABLE SETS,
MINK MARTEN SETS,
CHINCHILLA AND ROYAL ERMINE,
FITCH, STONE MARTEN, &c.
Having been obtained at a merely nominal price compared with its original cost, will be offered on such advantageous terms as to be almost incredible to the beholder, in order TO CLOSE OUT THE WHOLE within the limited time—the premises being required to be pulled down.
This property is still in course of distribution, and intending purchasers are recommended to make an early inspection.
Wholesale buyers desirous of participating in the advantages which this sale offers, can purchase for net cash before 10 o'clock in the morning.
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Transferee of the estate of Bulpin, Gregson & Elliott,
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STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Have JUST RECEIVED, and WILL OPEN at RETAIL ON MONDAY,
3 CASES (VERY RICH) PLAIN COLORED DRESS SILKS,
In New and Beautiful Shades, viz.:
FUSCHIA, MAGENTA, ROSE DE ALGER,
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Also, 3 Cases BLACK-GROUND SILKS, Chints Figures.
1 Case WHITE CLOTH, for OPERA CLOAKS.
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CLOSING-OUT SALE OF FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF CURTAIN GOODS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
FERGUSON BROTHERS, NO. 351 BROADWAY,
Are now offering at retail their stock of Brocatels, Satin de Laines,
DAMASKS, CORNICES,
LACE CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
REPS, WINDOW SHADES, WINDOW HOLLANDS,
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C. C. HOLMES & CO.,
NO. 307 GRAND-STREET, CORNER OF ALLEN.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &c.,
BROCHE, CASHMERE, PLAID, STELLA AND OTHER SHAWLS,
CLOAKS AND MANTLES OF THE LATEST STYLES,
LADIES' CLOTHS, VELVETS AND
CLOAK MATERIALS,
ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
LACE CURTAINS.
We are closing out the balance of our Fall importations of these goods, and will sell them by the pair, or make and put them up with every style of trimmings,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have a
large assortment of
LACE CURTAINS, at much less than the usual prices.
Also,
VESTIBULE LACES and MUSLIN DRAPERY.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

SILK AND PARIS DRESS GOODS,
POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
OTTOMANS AND VALENCIAS,
At a reduction of 25 per cent.
From former prices.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

C. C. HOLMES & CO.,
NO. 307 GRAND-STREET, CORNER OF ALLEN,
Have completed their Fall Stock of
VELVET,
TAPESTRY,
And INGRAIN
CARPETING,
They will offer them at lowest market prices.

303. CANAL-STREET. 303.
HATS, CAPS, SHOES
AND HOSIERY.
This is now universally conceded to be the house for furnishing in all its departments the most novel and fashionable goods, and at the same time the most desirable for tastefulness of style, quality and price. The departments are devoted to the supplying of
1. LADIES', MISSES', BOYS' and INFANTS' HATS and CAPS, in great variety, and suited to every season.
2. SHOES, BOOTS, GAITERS, and the celebrated "FLEECE-LINED LEGGINGS" of Bawden, which latter are a specialty, and can be obtained from no other source, Mr. Bawden being engaged here in supplying them.
3. HOSIERY, GLOVES, FURNISHING GOODS, SEWING, SADDLERS' and EMBROIDERY SILK; also, SILK and COTTON THREAD for Sewing Machines.
N. B. All the above can be supplied to the best City and country Trade. Wholesale rooms, up stairs.
303. CANAL-STREET. 303.
THOMAS REYNOLDS. THOMAS REYNOLDS.

FLANNELS.
We are now opening our Fall stock of
FLANNELS,
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1860.

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THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

Progress of the Disunion Party—Voice of Southern Conservatism.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, a large folio double-sheet, issued this morning, contains an extended and comprehensive summing-up of the great Political Cause about to be submitted to the Country. The Progress of the Secessionist Movement, and the active and patriotic opposition offered to it by friends of the whole Union at the South; the alleged complicity of members of the Federal Cabinet in the conspiracy; the conflict in this State between Republicanism and Cash-Conservatism; and the general aspects of the battle-ground, are among the topics illustrated and discussed in this number.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES contains, in addition, its usual interesting variety of Literary Matter—Poetry, Tales, Agricultural and Domestic Hints, Extracts, and Correspondence; with a full digest of News to the latest moment, embracing reports of the Money and Stock Markets, and other information of interest as well to the merchant and farmer, as to the general reader.

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Amusements this Evening.

MINERVA GARDEN—ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD—GRAND CONCERT—FIREMEN'S ADDRESS—SUDDEN TRANSITS.

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NEW BOWERY THEATRE—ROSE ELMER—AN OBJECT OF INTEREST—THE VILLAGERS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—SIAMESE TWINS—WHAT IS IT?—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our Washington correspondent transmits further intelligence concerning the plans of Disunion traitors to break up the Confederation in the event of their being unable to retain the power they have so long wielded to the country's injury and disgrace. The Disunionists know well that the intelligent masses of the South are opposed to their schemes, and their purpose is not to consult them at all, but to have a Convention elected by the Legislatures of the Seceding States, and to confer upon this body full powers to dissolve the Union and elect Mr. BRECKINRIDGE to the Presidency of a Southern Confederacy. It is also reasserted that the Emperor NAPOLEON has been consulted on the subject, and has given promise of protection whenever intervention shall become necessary. However criminal these designs may be, they can only be regarded, in a practical point of view, as the insane and desperate efforts of men whose ruin is already certain. The success of these schemes does not come within the range of possibility, and their revelation is so far opportune that it will dissuade many voters, North and South, from supporting men so disloyal to their country and a cause so utterly reckless and unworthy.

By the steamship *Fulton*, which passed Cape Race on Sunday morning, we receive three days' later European news. There is confirmation of the intelligence, previously reported, that Russia and Prussia had protested against the Sardinian invasion of Naples. It is said that if no notice is taken of the protest, the Russian Ambassador will immediately leave Turin. King VICTOR EMANUEL had already entered Neapolitan territory, and was expected in the capital on the 17th inst. The Royalists were making preparations to renew the contest with the Garibaldians. All the European Powers, except England, refuse to recognize the blockade of Gaeta. From China, we learn that, preparatory to the grand assault on the Taku forts, the Allies had attacked the Tartar camp, and that the Chinese had fled in disorder. The attack upon Taku was fixed for the 15th of August, and we shall receive particulars of the event by the next mail.

Our advices from Utah are to Oct. 5. Hon. W. H. HOOPER, delegate to Congress, accompanied by his wife, had left Salt Lake City for Washington, and with him had departed the last of the Mormon missionaries for the States and Europe. Among the missionaries were three of the "Twelve Apostles"—ORSON PRATT, ERASTUS SNOW and GEORGE Q. CANNON—the first two destined for the States and the last for England. Five of the Twelve are now absent among the "Gentiles" working for the cause of Mormonism. An agricultural fair had been held at Provo, which was attended with considerable success, and another was in progress in Salt Lake City at the date of our correspondent's letter. More Indian hostilities are reported in the northern part of the Territory. A party of emigrants, numbering about twenty, had been attacked, and had lost all their wagons and stock before assistance could reach them. The party had arrived at Salt Lake City, under escort of U. S. troops, in a destitute condition. Capt. RUFF, of the Indian Bureau at Washington, had arrived in the Territory, to look after the Government property connected with the Indian Agency of Dr. FORNEY, which has already cost the Government two commissions.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER opened the lecture season at Newark last evening by delivering for the first time a very able, interesting, and amusing lecture on "Young America," an abstract report of which will be found in another column.

In both Boards of the Common Council last evening, a communication was received from the Mayor asking for the payment of the necessary expenses attending the reception of the Prince of Wales, amounting to about $4,000, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

In the Board of Supervisors a large number of resignations of Registrars and Inspectors of Election was received, and the vacancies were filled by new names. Ten dollars for each of the voting places was appropriated for fitting them up for the election.

The Republicans of Brooklyn assembled in great force at the Wigwam, opposite the City Hall, last evening, and listened to speeches from Hon. B. F. WADE, of Ohio, and J. C. CARTER, of New-York. It was a very enthusiastic meeting.

Mr. SAMUEL HOTALING, a prominent merchant and old Henry-Clay Whig, of this City, addressed the Young Men's Republican Union last evening, in support of Republican principles. He claimed that Mr. LINCOLN was the only National and conservative candidate in the field, and that were he a Southern man, and the owner of slaves, as he should not scruple to be if he lived there, he would vote for Mr. LINCOLN in preference to either of the other candidates before the people.

A very large meeting of the Republicans of the Third Congressional District was held at the junction of Franklin, Varick and Hudson streets last evening. Three stands were erected, and speeches delivered in English, German, French and Italian. At the main stand Ex-Alderman WM. TUCKER presided, and addresses were made by Lieut. Gov. NOBLE, of Wisconsin, HORACE GREELEY and others. The nomination of AMOS J. WILLIAMSON was unanimously ratified.

The Wide-Awake demonstration at Newark, N. J., last night, was a grand affair. Large delegations were present from surrounding places, and the number in the procession is estimated at six thousand. The affair passed off with the greatest enthusiasm and good feeling.

The Seventh-avenue Railroad case was called before Justice LEONARD at Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday, but the argument was not concluded. The hearing of the motion to make the injunction perpetual may take a day or two yet. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer several prisoners were called up for sentence. PATRICK HOGAN, for manslaughter, in killing THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN, was sentenced to four years in Sing Sing. DAVID BEACH, for forgery, five years in Sing Sing. ADAM JAEGER, for murder in the second degree, imprisonment for life. DAVID WOOD, for manslaughter, two years in Sing Sing. EDWIN HODGDON, for murder in the second degree, imprisonment for life. PATRICK HENNESSY, for arson in the third degree, ten years in Sing Sing.

There was a recovery of 2@3 ₩ cent. in the Railway Share list, yesterday, and the Stock Exchange closed generally firm in the afternoon at the top rates of the day; New-York Central, 82¾@83; Erie 30. Exchange on London fell to 108@108¼. The Bank return gives a further accession of $683,000 to the Specie line, and an upward turn of $1,459,000 in Loans and Discounts.

Business in Breadstuffs was more active. Prices, however, were unsettled. The news by the *Fulton* favorably affected the market for Cotton, which was in good request at buoyant rates. Provisions, Sugars, Rio Coffee, Tallow, and Whisky were more freely dealt in. Hay was less sought after. Hops were in lively demand. Other branches of trade presented no remarkable alteration.

Repudiation and Disunion.

The merchants of our City who are so busy in the Fusion movement, will do well to give some little heed to an article which we copy from the Charleston *Mercury*. It will probably come home somewhat closely to their "business and bosoms." It discusses the advantages to the South of secession,—and foremost among them it places the *Repudiation of all their Northern debts*. If they can only get rid of the Federal Constitution, they will obliterate their indebtedness to Northern merchants forever. Disunion is to operate, therefore, as an enormous sponge—to wipe off all their obligations, and release them from the payment of all their dues.

This must be a pleasant prospect for our merchants who have been laboring so zealously in their cause. They have been representing that the South will have cause for dissolving the Union in case the North elects a Republican candidate. LINCOLN is quite certain to be elected, and dissolution involves the repudiation of Southern debts. Are the Messrs. HENRY quite as confident, as they have been hitherto, that the election of LINCOLN will justify secession? Will they think it quite right to lose all their dues, because the people of the Union, in the exercise of their constitutional rights, elect a Republican President?

This proposition of the *Mercury* is the most flagitious scheme to which this disunion madness has given rise. No man, who was not at heart utterly dishonest, would propose to escape the payment of a just debt on the strength of any political differences whatever. No community not dead to all the instincts of commercial honor, would tolerate the suggestion of so base and discreditable a project. The object of throwing it thus shamelessly before the public, is doubtless in part to alarm the North and coerce our people into abandoning their political principles. It takes effect, however, upon those who have already done this in order to secure Southern favor and Southern trade. The whole Fusion movement in this State has been organized, and is sustained, by one or two mercantile establishments who have large transactions with the South, who have large creditors among the Southern merchants, and who are already doing everything in their power to meet the exacting demands of the Southern States. They are the men, and almost the only men, who would be seriously affected by the wholesale repudiation which the *Mercury* proposes.

We cannot congratulate the Messrs. HENRY on being very well backed by their Southern friends. Such suggestions as those we quote are rather cold comfort for men in their position. They are really only another turn of the screw,—another blow of the lash,—by which this whole Pro-Slavery movement in our community has been stimulated and pushed into activity. The South are utterly remorsely and relentless in their crusade. They make no appeal to generous sentiments or impulses in support of their cause. They rely solely upon fear. They have coerced our merchants hitherto by threatening to withdraw their trade. Fearing that this will not avail, they now threaten to repudiate their debts. The only consolation our merchants have in the premises is, that they cannot go any further. Their Southern overseers have touched bottom at last.

MOSES F. ODELL AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.—We referred, a day or two since, to the charge publicly made against Mr. MOSES F. ODELL, one of the Democratic candidates for Congress in the Second District, that he had stated that he was in favor of reopening the African Slave-trade. We called Mr. ODELL's attention to the charge, and offered him our columns to contradict it, if untrue, and we confidently expected that it would be contradicted at once. We were loth to believe that any member of the Methodist Church, the Northern branch at least, could have so far fallen away from the principles of that Church—that any gentleman who had been so much identified with the religious interests, with Churches and Sabbath Schools in the City of Brooklyn, could have in any way become so blinded as to favor the reopening of a trade whose object is to plunge men into what one of the founders of Methodism called "the sum of all villanies." The statement was made with great directness and positiveness, it is true, but still, knowing how easily a casual remark may be misunderstood or misrepresented, we expected to find that the story had its origin in some such misunderstanding.

But we have heard not a word from Mr. ODELL, and we are compelled, in view of some corrobrative evidence upon the point which has come to us, and the more forcible argument of Mr. ODELL's silence, to believe that the charge is well founded, and that some cause—perhaps Mr. ODELL's association, in the Empire Club, of which, as we understand, he was a member, with Capt. RYNDERS, whose views on the subject may be argued from his recent brutal assault upon LEWIS TAPPAN for a mere inquiry as to the three African boys recently brought here from a slave-trading vessel—that such associations or long connection with the Custom-house may have weakened his principles and blinded his perceptions, so that he no longer sees evils in a trade which our Government and Great Britain have spent millions of money and many lives to suppress.

We understand that some of Mr. ODELL's friends endeavor to break the force of the charge, by saying that the reason of his favoring it is that the Africans are thus Christianized and enlightened. But this does not help the case. Christianity is no less hostile now to the doctrine of "doing evil that good may come" than ever, though in all ages the "good that may come" has been the pretext of those who found their advantage in "doing evil," or allowing others to do it.

It has been supposed that Mr. ODELL, by reason of his church connection, would draw off a good many votes from Mr. HUMPHREY, his Republican opponent. This might be so, perhaps, other things being equal, but we do not believe that Republicans to whom this matter is known will be led to overlook it by any church influence. We cannot believe that the voters of the Second District are in favor of the opening of the Slave-trade. We do not intend that they shall vote ignorantly for a candidate who is in favor of it, by reason of any neglect of ours to call attention to the fact.

Breckinridge Smoked out.

We have already published the meagre extracts of a letter from Mr. BRECKINRIDGE to a gentleman in North Carolina, in which he defines his position upon the question of disunion. We have no hesitation in declaring that it places him in a far worse position than he occupied while refusing to answer. His silence was suspicious, and left room for the inference that he might be tinctured with the treasonable sentiments which all the more distinguished leaders of his party own; but his oracular utterance leaves us little room to doubt that he is only for the Union so long as his party holds power.

It will be remembered that the questions put to Mr. DOUGLAS at Norfolk, were substantially these:

Do you consider the election of LINCOLN a just cause for breaking up the Union?

Do you believe in the right of peaceable secession without cause?

To these printed interrogatories Mr. DOUGLAS gave answers which did him honor. He not only denied the right of secession, for the cause supposed, but he declared his purpose to sustain Mr. LINCOLN in enforcing the laws. The same questions have been repeatedly addressed to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, but he has studiously refused to answer, except to one gentleman, Mr. COHOON, the Mayor of Elizabeth City, North Carolina. And what is that question? He says, under date of October 5:

"Yours of the 1st instant has been received. The questions you ask are answered in my inclosed speech. I esteem Mr. YANCEY highly, and have known him long and favorably. * * * Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is not Mr. YANCEY. I love the Union, *but the South better*. If elected, the Union, under my care, shall never be dismembered."

We substitute "dismembered" for "disseminated," as it originally appeared, and was evidently a typographical or telegraphic error. This is the whole of the letter which has been permitted to see the light, and the inference from it is almost irresistible, that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE will pledge himself to stand by the Union only on the conditions of his own election to the Presidency. If every man in the country stood on this narrow platform, the Union would be rent into some thirty millions of atoms. This is carrying the doctrine of secession to its utmost limits. The question was, whether Mr. BRECKINRIDGE would sustain the Union if Mr. LINCOLN shall be elected President? He answers that he will remain faithful if elected himself, while, in the same breath, he avows an intense degree of sectional feeling. "*I love the Union, but the South better.*" Did ever Presidential candidate avow such a sentiment before? Could YANCEY and KEITT demand more of him?

As we never heard of a President who desired to break up the Union during his own term of office—for even Mr. BUCHANAN cannot agree to that—we are not surprised that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE gives the assurance that he will not rebel against his own Administration. But when this contemptible evasion is given in answer to the direct question, "will you counsel resistance to Mr. LINCOLN?" it would be an affectation of charity to doubt that he is at heart a Disunionist, or, at any rate, that he has too much respect for the preachers of disunion and treason to take ground against their plans. There can be no two opinions on this matter. The inference is irresistible.

Mayor Wood and the Prince of Wales.

Last evening His Honor the Mayor transmitted to the Common Council a statement of the expenses incurred by him in the reception and entertainment of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The bills, taking all things into account, are commendably moderate, their total being but $4,400, of which sum nearly one-half was expended for music in the military and Fire-department parades. These bills are now before the Common Council for approval, and it remains to be seen what action our City Fathers will take in reference to expenditures which, for the most part, were incurred without their sanction, and from any voice in the disposal of which they were rigorously debarred. Perhaps a sense of the obligations due to hospitality may get the better of their wounded pride, but there are other considerations only too likely to deter them from doing justice to the generosity of the Mayor, in this particular case.

Our City Fathers are human—we might say, eminently human—and a desire for re-election to such lucrative positions as they hold, is one of their natural passions. The great majority of them will have to appeal, either next December or in the December of the following year, to Democratic constituencies for a return to their present seats. Judging from existing indications, a vote for the payment of these bills, moderate though we confess them to be, would not be likely to help any Democratic aspirant. Our adopted citizens, of Milesian birth, were not in favor of the reception accorded to England's heir; they have already even gone to the length of denouncing their favorite FERNANDO for his share in that pageant; and when such popularity as Mr. WOOD recently enjoyed with them cannot shield him from their anger, what chance of forgiveness would the Tuomeys, Booles, Barrys, Farleys and Bagleys stand, should they now identify their action with that of the Mayor?

Mayor WOOD has been very fortunate in securing payment from the City of many bills, which, at the time of their incurment, he made a boast of regarding as personal to himself. It was thus in the case of the ship *Joseph Walker*, an operation which eventually cost the public treasury about twenty thousand dollars; it was so again in reference to the litigation for testing the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police bill, the costs of which Mr. WOOD undertook to pay in his private capacity, but for which the City has already been mulcted by successive tax levies in amounts approaching thirty thousand dollars. In this last operation—the reception of the Prince of Wales—we have reason to fear that his Honor's good fortune will desert him; and that, having succeeded in securing public payment for claims which should never have been allowed, he will now fail to obtain just remuneration for expenses moderate in themselves and most laudable in their general purpose. Never from our Common Council, as at present constituted, can he secure payment for the reception extended to the future King of Great Britain; but, doubtless, from our next Legislature he will be able to procure the insertion of this item in the tax levy of 1861, with an order upon Comptroller HAWS for its payment.

Railway Accidents.

On Friday last a broken rail on the Fall River line turned over a car containing thirty-five passengers, many of whom were thereby severely, and at least three, seriously injured. Although this is an occurrence of considerable importance to these people who are maimed for life, it so far pales before the grander works of cheap engineering that we read about every few months, as to be quite indistinct to the general public. The fact is, however, that those untiring riflemen—broken rails, axles and wheels, misplaced switches, loose rail-joints, rotten sleepers, all the evils of bad drainage, cattle and rocks on the track, and the absence of a thorough system of brakes and signals—these steady riflemen slaughter quite as many innocents in a decade as the spasmodic artillery which now and then sweeps them down by companies as at Norwalk, Hamilton and Burlington.

These wholesale slaughters do lead to some measure of reform—tardy and compromised, but yet real and growing. A great many iron bridges are in use and ordered; trestled chasms are filling up; the telegraph and practicable time-tables are taking the place of the reckless running arrangements formerly tolerated, and the most glaring and outrageous features of danger are yielding to the demands of civilization.

But these *little* casualties which only hurl one more unfortunate, mangled and bleeding, into an untimely grave—which only plunge one more family into sudden and terrible want and woe; the little circumstance of an arm torn off here and a leg smashed there—a beggar and a cripple for life, now and then—these are such a matter of daily history as to fail of producing that general fear and horror which demand and hasten reform. There is probably no surer method of facilitating a detailed improvement in the safety of railways, than the untiring repetition and elucidation of the great fact that the most cheaply worked railways in the world have the smallest number of accidents. Economy and safety go hand in hand. The railways on the continent of Europe are examples of this fact. Those in England are worked at greater cost and have more accidents. The working expenses of our own are twice as much as those of European roads; and the number of accidents is against us in a still greater proportion. What, then, are the conditions of economical railway working? No one at all familiar with the engineering facts of the case—we are aware that this qualification excludes about one-half the railway managers—will deny that some of these conditions are wide and solid earthwork, ample and permanent means for draining the earthwork and the road-bed, clean and abundant ballast to distribute the load of the track upon the softer material beneath, large and sound sleepers, anything under Heaven but the common form of American rail and joint fixture, the very best iron in the rails and machinery, and the substitution of wrought for cast iron, and steel for wrought iron, as far as the results of the best practice will warrant. Iron cars, which will only crumple in case of collision, should be substituted for wooden cars, which not only shake and rot to pieces in a few years, but impale passengers with their flying splinters, when broken up. These things contribute to economical working, simply because they are *permanent*, thus diminishing the cost of traction, and greatly lessening the expenses of maintenance. It is a matter of history that such construction decreases the working expenses of European railways to one-half, and, in some departments more than one-half, those of our own railways.

A most signal means of economy is to put the responsibility of successful management upon men who can only be got by being well paid, because they have a hard-earned reputation to loose if they are not earnest and vigilant. Cheap help, as if engineers, master mechanics, road-masters, &c., were merely laborers or cattle, has been the great curse of our railway system.

Brakes which may be instantly operated by the engine-driver—there are at least three excellent and well tested inventions of this kind—should be applied to all passenger trains, to make assurance doubly sure.

Now, is it possible to specify even the most obvious and best known means of *safety*, without including every one of these means of *economy*? Certainly not; the features of both are identical. Why, then, are they not carried out in general practice? There are several good and sufficient reasons, and there are plain remedies.

A large class of railway managers never introduce improvements, because they do not know what to introduce. They admit the general truth of the foregoing specification, but they cannot fix upon any particular thing to adopt. We take the broad ground that every such railway officer should be turned out of office; he is a disgrace to his profession. Why, there are a dozen engineering periodicals and a large number of thorough and reliable books and reports, which point out, to the line and letter, the principal improvements in railway plant and machinery, as they are developed. We should like to know why steel tires and axles, which have never been known to break—why the sandwich system of railroad track, with which a broken rail cannot throw off a train, a system of seven years' standing abroad—why some plan of instantaneously applying brakes, have not been adopted?.

We dare say that one-half the improvements in use have never been heard of by half our railway managers—men who confess that they do not read professional books and papers, who repulse the advances of patentees and the agents for improved manufactures, because they do not know what is good and what is bad, and have no confidence in themselves or anybody else. These are not hypothetical cases; we can check off the names on a railway directory.

Another class of managers know what to do, and do it as far as the shareholders through the august Board of Directors will let them. Because these directorial gentlemen are shrewd financiers or able lawyers, we let them dictate the engineering status of our railways. We should with equal propriety ask them to cure our sick or to translate Chinese books. The fact is, railways will never be cheaply worked till they are reconstructed and managed by engineers—a remedy which shareholders, that is to say the public, have in their own hands, and will ultimately apply. The only chance for increased safety therefore is, that its conditions are providentially identical with those of economy.

Theology and Tobacco.

To detect the secret antagonism that exists between the eternal principles of Christianity and the evanescent smoke that curls from the good man's pipe, might puzzle an Oriental mystagogue or confound the metaphysics of AQUINAS himself. But it has been discovered in our own epoch, and is now authoritatively announced, in this, the fourth year of BUCHANAN, by the General Conference of the M. E. Church of the State of Ohio. The faith of the Ohio Church and the fumes of the Virginia weed are authentically proclaimed to be mutually destructive. The Athanasian creed and the Book of Discipline are the acids in antagonism with the alkali of the *Nicotiana Tabacum*; and "full communion" is consequently henceforth incompatible with regalias, maccaboy, or fine-cut cavendish. At the session of the Conference held in Gallipolis a few weeks ago, the following action was taken upon this subject:

Whereas, The use of tobacco is a great evil, and leads to other evils, therefore,

Resolved, By the Ohio Conference, that after the present session *we will not receive any person into full communion who persists in the use of tobacco.*

This, of course, as everybody knows, is not the first or the hundredth time that absurd and preposterous resolutions on this topic have been adopted by ecclesiastical bodies in different parts of the country, and they might at present, perhaps, be allowed to pass unheeded along with the other impossible legislation of divines who are evidently more familiar with theological logomachies than with the common facts of life and physiology. But as tobacco-cursing, from being a chronic mode in which petty ecclesiastical courts pay their tithes of mint, anise and rue, has now been carried into the highest councils of the church, we could wish that the august conclave who enacted this excommunicatory bull, (for such must be its practical issue,) had also promulgated, for the benefit of the great smoking world, the specific grounds on which such solemn action was based—whether this new capital sin had its roots directly in morals, or had only indirect relation thereto through physics, sociology, physiology or public economy; for of course they well knew that on all these grounds the legitimate use of the fragrant leaf is upheld by moralists, as well as economists and hygienists, quite as capable and distinguished as the gentlemen of the Ohio Conference. In a moral aspect it is affirmed that its aromatic incense soothes the perturbed spirit, and calms the passionate heart by its tranquillizing influence upon the nerves; that, socially, the pipe or cigar is the symbol and bond of friendship in this country, even as the snuff-box is in Scotland; that, financially, it is an important element of our public wealth, while the forty millions of dollars which the American people themselves annually expend upon it has created a vast and varied home industry; and now within a short time, we have a public letter from Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE, than whom there is no higher medical authority living, on the physiological effects of tobacco, in which, while generally condemning its use, he makes many exceptions in its favor, as thus:

"It allays the pains of hunger, and relieves the uneasy feelings produced by mental and bodily exhaustion. To the soldier who has passed the night in the trenches, before a beleaguered town, with only a distant prospect of breakfast when the morning has arrived; to the sailor contending with the elements in a storm; to the laborer, after a hard day's work; to the traveler, in an uncultivated region, with an insufficient supply of food, the use of a cigar or a tobacco pipe may be not only a grateful indulgence, but really beneficial. In all ages of which we have any record mankind have been in the habit of resorting to the use of certain vegetable productions, not as contributing to nourishment, but on account of their having some peculiar influence as stimulants or sedatives (or in some other way) on the nervous system. Tobacco, alcohol, the Indian hemp, the kava of the South Sea Islanders, the Paraguay tea, coffee, and even tea, belong to this category. A disposition so universal may almost be regarded as an instinct, and there is sufficient reason to believe that, within certain limits, the indulgence of the instinct is useful."

Of course, we do not wish to be understood as advocating or upholding smoking, or even maintaining that the use of tobacco is innocuous; we only desire to urge upon grave ecclesiastical bodies, in any future action they may take upon this subject, that, as the New Testament is silent upon the subject, and as the soul's salvation can hardly be imperilled by a cigar, and moreover, as there is still much to be learned in regard to the moral and physiological action of this plant, these extravagant attempts at stopping its use are, at least, of doubtful utility; and, furthermore, to suggest to them that, in this seventh decade of the nineteenth century, the undefined thunders of an ecclesiastical tribunal against pipes and cigars are more likely to evolve the spark that will fire them up, than to force or frighten any one into their discontinuance.

THE PROSPECT IN NEW-JERSEY.—Fusion has at last produced its perfect work in New-Jersey. After steadfastly resisting for a creditable number of weeks, the overtures of the Breckinridge and Bell Committees, the Douglas party has descended from its independent isolation, and consented to enlist in the common cause of Anti-Republicanism. Three of its nominees as electors remain upon the ticket; the other four are divided between the Disunion Democrats, the National Union Party, and, strange to say, the Republicans. For if there be any truth in rumor, Mr. EDMUND BREWER who figures as a Bell elector, is a strenuous advocate of Messrs. LINCOLN and HAMLIN; and will hardly be restrained by any fusion covenants from casting his vote for those candidates, should his colleagues upon the Straight Republican ticket fail of an opportunity to do so. This peculiarity of New-Jersey fusion, that it actually embraces all the factions in the field, is at once an edifying spectacle of brotherly concord, and a proof that union is not impossible, however irreconcilable political elements may seem.

It is also remarked that in the adjustment of this league, so much of the State as is known by the old colonial and proprietary distinction of West Jersey, has scarcely a place on the ticket. The Southern counties are in fact entirely overlooked; while from counties immediately adjoining New-York, five of the seven are selected. This disproportion can hardly fail to have an injurious effect upon the interests of the coalition. Having distributed their favors more impartially, the Republicans, of course, conciliate a wider range of local partialities; and, indeed, if they do not poll a very much heavier vote in the remoter counties, the usual rules of political prognostication are of small value. But beyond the special ground of prophecy, the new league has disadvantages in common with such leagues everywhere. A very important vote, heretofore attracted by personal predilections for Mr. DOUGLAS, or adherent to his principles, because of their supposed Anti-Slavery tendency, is thus alienated; and the great bulk of the foreign electors is at once either silenced or driven into the Republican ranks. The loss from these combined sources may not be serious in West Jersey; but in the districts represented by Mr. GARRET B. ADRAIN and Speaker PENNINGTON, they will exert a most salutary influence for the cause of LINCOLN; and, it is to be trusted, will return opposition members to the seats those gentlemen have so worthily occupied. The new combination, therefore, lends encouragement to the Republicans that New-Jersey is to share in the glory of repressing sedition, misscalled secession, by aiding in the election of true conservatives.

A SLIGHT MISAPPREHENSION.—Quite a number of the Southern papers seem to be laboring under the impression that Northern society is constantly on the brink of revolution. A writer in the Charleston *Mercury*, suggesting means of avoiding a financial crisis in the event of secession, proposes first that the Legislature authorize a suspension of specie payments, and then adds:

"And, in the event of several of the Cotton States making common cause with us, to compel the Northern cotton manufacturers to send specie to purchase their supply. This course of proceeding would soon bring an immense amount of specie into the vaults of the Southern banks, and thereby enable them to resume specie payments at an early day. *The Northern manufacturer must have Cotton or Revolution, and the South surely can dictate the terms upon which that supply can be obtained.*"

Cotton or Revolution! We beg our Southern friends to understand that revolutions are neither so common, nor so easily excited, at the North, as they seem to suppose. Great distress may be created by a stoppage of the supplies of Cotton, or of any other commodity which enters into general consumption;—but the last thing any body would think of as a remedy for such an evil, would be revolution. Society here is too flexible,—there are too many varieties of employment, and too many reasons still left open when any one is cut off, to permit the slightest danger of such a resort.

It will be well, moreover, for the South to bear in mind that the necessity for them to *sell* their Cotton, will be quite as great as for us to buy it. It is their main reliance for supplies of every kind. The Cotton States raise comparatively little Wheat, and, as a matter of economy, prefer to buy with Cotton whatever else they need. Their own cotton goods, for themselves and their slaves, are not made at home:—they buy them of the North. If they will send us no Cotton, they can buy none of these supplies. The question is quite as broad as it is long,—and, perhaps, a little broader.

But all this talk about changing the natural course of trade is absurd. The necessities of society are stronger than the resentment of disappointed politicians. And Cotton will grow and be sold and manufactured just as much next year as it has been this.

SECESSION AT THE SOUTH.—We have more than once urged that the Southern States never can be brought to coöperate in a disunion movement, unless upon direct and unquestionable provocation. The moment the issue is brought up for discussion, as a practical thing, the majority will be against disunion.

We see, every day, evidence in support of this opinion, in our Southern exchanges. A recent number of the Charleston *Mercury* contains a letter from a gentleman in Alabama, who remonstrates against South Carolina's waiting for Alabama to join her in the movement. He says there is a great difference in the condition of the two States. In South Carolina the people are united on this question: they are all for disunion. In Alabama quite a different state of things exists. He says:

"Alabama is divided. The varieties of soil, and the want of connection between North and South Alabama, prevent us from being one homogeneous people. In the event of LINCOLN's election, Gov. MOORE will call a Convention. *There will be a large party in our midst, who will, under the shallow pretext of waiting for an overt act, advocate the most abject submission.* This party will be led on by able and eloquent men. In its ranks will be found TAYLOR, LANGDON, DAWSON, FORSYTH, BAKER, and, perhaps, though I think it improbable, JOHN A. WINSTON. It will *combine the strength of the Douglas and Bell factions, and will also carry off from the Breckinridge party all of the foreign vote, and a large proportion of the merchants and trading people.* What will be the result of the election for delegates to the Convention, no man can tell. The advocates of resistance, are at this time undoubtedly in the majority, but will they be able to control the State on the first day of next January."

This certainly exhibits a strong array of opponents to the Disunion movement. If the feeling now,—in advance of the election and when all parties are equally desirous to secure the defeat of LINCOLN, is so strong against Disunion, it is plain that it will be much stronger after that political motive for its suppression shall have been removed. And what is true of Alabama, is true of every other Southern State—South Carolina not excepted.

A CURIOUS SCRUPLE OF CONSCIENCE.—It is already known that Senator HAMMOND has already authorized the announcement that he is a candidate for reëlection to the United States Senate. This has generally been considered evidence that he did not anticipate the immediate dissolution of the Union, or he would scarcely care to go to Washington after that event.

It seems that Governor GIST has been named as his competitor,—whereupon he addressed the following letter to the Charleston *Mercury*:

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury:

Some partial friend, over the signature of "A Citizen," in the *Mercury* of the 17th inst., having nominated me for United States Senator, "*if no dissolution* of this Union should take place upon the election of LINCOLN to the Presidency," on the next day another writer, over the signature of "Many Citizens," insists upon the reëlection of Senator HAMMOND. To remove all difficulty and silence discussion on the subject, I have no hesitation in saying that I would not serve, if elected Senator, *in the contingency alluded to; because I could not truly and properly represent a State that submits to Black Republican rule;* and all apprehensions of rivalry with any one may, therefore, be dismissed. WM. H. GIST.

This nice distinction presents a curious quandary. Gov. GIST will not serve if dissolution *does not* take place;—pray what will he do if it does? Does he suppose that South Carolina will still have use for Federal Senators in that contingency? We suspect the Governor had a much more substantial reason than this for declining to be a candidate. There are already so many candidates in the field, that his chance of success would scarcely encourage him to become a competitor. Senator HAMMOND is a strong man, and opposed to secession, except in concert with the whole South. Ex-Speaker ORR is a candidate and supports secession when Georgia, Alabama

died Mississippi will join the movement. Col. KETT is a candidate and intends to secede "solitary and alone." With such a crowd of aspirants for a place soon to be blotted out forever, Gov. GIST may be excused for not wishing to enter the race.

AMERICAN POLITICS ABROAD.

The Edinburgh Review on the Presidency of Mr. Buchanan.

Great attention has been attracted in the political circles of London to an article on the United States under the Presidentship of Mr. BUCHANAN, in the new number of the *Edinburgh Review*, which was issued on the day before the departure of the mail. The text of the article is furnished by HELPER'S *Impending Crisis*, SHEAHAN'S *Life of Stephen A. Douglas*, Mr. SUMNER'S speech on the admission of Kansas as a Free State, Mr. EVERETT'S Fourth of July Oration at Boston, and Mr. GRATTAN'S work on America, published last year in London. The approaching Presidential election has evidently been the impetus to this article, which is written with much vigor of style, and shows a larger share of knowledge of American politics than is usually found on that side of the Atlantic. The writer does not present an analysis of our parties, the nomenclature of which is so perplexing and unintelligible to foreigners, but confines himself to noticing the principal events of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, and the state of affairs to which the new President will succeed.

After noticing the preponderance which a franchise based on property has given to the Southern States, as shown in the fact that of eighteen Presidents, twelve have been Southern slaveholders, and six "Northern men with Southern principles," the writer defines Mr. BUCHANAN'S policy to be "to take any advantage which might accrue from his Northern birth and connections, while lending his utmost aid to carry the Southern States over the difficulties which were menacing them with deposition from power, after their long course of oligarchical government." Mr. SUMNER'S speech is then referred to, as showing how the Republican Party has been created "by the flagrant corruption of Mr. BUCHANAN'S electioneering machinery, and the yet more flagrant corruption of his Administration."

After a brief notice of the state of affairs when Mr. BUCHANAN was elected, the disturbances occasioned by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the passing and attempted enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law, the writer proceeds to show how the President carried out his policy.

"The world," he says, "was not a little curious to see what a President from Pennsylvania would make of such a state of things. All were not aware of the tacit understanding which had existed for some time between him and the Supreme Court. It has since become known that the decision of the Court on the Dred Scott case had been formed for some months, and communicated to those whom it most concerned. It was suppressed during the election, and the following winter, from the fear of injuring Mr. BUCHANAN'S prospects first, and next, embarrassing his influence upon the Presidentship. In his inaugural address, he professed ignorance of the nature of the decision, but so earnestly exhorted the people to a reverent acceptance of it as to satisfy his hearers as to what they had to expect. Four days afterwards, the celebrated judgment was announced, and the nation was informed that Slavery existed everywhere in the Republic but where it was locally repudiated—that it was a Federal institution, without exception or reversal.

From the decision in the Dred Scott case, the reviewer travels to Kansas, and the correspondence between the President and Gov. WALKER is quoted, to show that the former deserted the man he had appointed himself, and promised to support, and went over to the "howlers." This step, and the split between the President and Mr. DOUGLAS, are said to be now determining the course of the Presidential election, the policy of the next four years, and probably the fate of the Union. The career of Mr. DOUGLAS is sketched, and the importance of his support to Mr. BUCHANAN enlarged upon.

"In the last year of his term of office," says the reviewer, "the affairs of Kansas remain to be settled, and are as doubtful and dangerous as ever. It was in asserting the right of the people of Kansas to reject Slavery and its institutions that Mr. SUMNER was struck down in the Senate in the May before Mr. BUCHANAN'S election; and, it is in continuance of the same suspended argument that now, after four years of suffering from the assault, Mr. SUMNER, in the June before Mr. BUCHANAN'S retirement, has delivered the noble speech on the barbarism of Slavery, which will be an event in the history of American politics. As for Mr. BUCHANAN, in deserting to the South on the subject of Kansas, he forfeited his political reputation, and he lost his best ally. In return, he gained nothing. The South, for whose favor he sacrificed so much, is not benefited by the sacrifice, and would prefer for President a Northern man who should effectually suppress the Slave-trade, or a man of its own way of thinking, who should be able to cope with the spirit of the North. Mr. BUCHANAN is neither the one nor the other, and he leaves the country more disturbed than he found it; therefore he is deserted in that quarter, as in the North and the West."

The reviewer next glances at Mr. BUCHANAN'S policy, domestic and foreign, in regard to the Slave-trade; and Mr. CASS' letter to Mr. DALLAS comes in for its share of free-spoken animadversion. Deference to Southern interests is shown to have been the guiding principle of the President's policy, whether embodied in that dispatch or in the change of tone observable in the recent reply to Lord J. RUSSELL. The expulsion of free colored persons from Arkansas and other States is then touched upon, and with the increase of the practice of kidnapping in the Free States, is referred to as evidence that "the barbarizing influences of the Dred Scott decision have become manifest in Mr. BUCHANAN'S time to an extent which will characterize his period of rule very unfavorably." The foreign policy of the President is shown to have been guided entirely by considerations of what was desired by the South. The immediate condition of the Slavery question is held to determine every public movement, and thus the changes of policy at Washington during the last four years on the Slave-trade and Cuba questions, are accounted for. The foreign policy of Mr. BUCHANAN is dismissed, therefore, in two or three pages, and the reviewer returns to domestic questions, such as Mr. HELPER'S book, from which copious extracts are given, the Harper's Ferry invasion, the arrest of Mr. SANBORN at Concord, and the reign of terror in Texas. The writer makes no comment on the facts recorded, but simply presents them as features of the community which the new President will have to rule, and as evidences of the ill-success of Mr. BUCHANAN'S policy of favoring the dominant minority, and "crying peace, when there is no peace."

It is long since the internal politics of the American Union have occupied so large a share of the attention of British journalists as they are now doing; for, as the writer in the *Edinburgh Review* observes, in opening his subject, "a movement in Italy, a word spoken by Switzerland, a sign of mutual confidence among the German Powers, or a change of mood in the French newspapers, excites and occupies more attention in England than events of the greatest moment, and indications of the deepest significance, in the United States." And although the subsistence of four millions of the British people is implicated with the growth of American cotton, English readers, we are told, "have to overcome a sensation of weariness and distaste before they can throw their minds into the study of American affairs, even during a crisis like the present." The reasons assigned for this distaste are not very complimentary. English politicians, the writer tells us, "are perplexed by the incessant growth of new parties, and by the unintelligible character of most of them; disgusted by the virulence of party language throughout the country, and annoyed at the captious temper and bickering tendencies of the Washington Government in its relations with its allies." The writer maintains, however, that his countrymen are bound by every consideration to inform themselves of the true state of American affairs; and he encourages them to do so by declaring that they become more interesting the better they are understood, and that they have never been so easily intelligible as at the present moment, when the arbitrary divisions of party seem to have disappeared, and the nation has massed itself under the two great denominations of Democrats and Republicans.

"If," says the writer, "there is nominally a third combatant just now—the Union Party—it is an ephemeral phenomenon, bred of the passions of the time, and with no capacity of long life or practical vigor. While the contest is one which involves every principle and aim of the founders of the Republic, and every one of the liberties bequeathed by them to their posterity, the Union Party proposes peace at any price, insists on silence about subjects of discontent, hopes to make all right by protesting that there is nothing wrong, and suggests, as a proper remedy for the universal discontent, a cherishing of that love for the Union and the Constitution which existed before Slavery, and the oligarchy which sustains it, had broken up the balance of the one and the bearings of the other. The Union Party is so manifestly inadequate to the requirements of the time, that it seems to be used merely as a contingent, which may determine the victory of one or the other party. The Union candidate, Mr. BELL, and his subordinate partner, Mr. EVERETT, can have no expectation of success, and are evidently using their temporary importance to improve the chance of the Democratic candidate, in the hope that the North will not stir if the fractious South can be humored."

The sympathies of the writer are strongly with the Republican Party:

"'There can be no doubt,' he says, 'of the vast growth of that party under the stimulus of Mr. BUCHANAN'S misrule. In declaring for political honesty and official purity, and for an orderly reversal of the unconstitutional steps of recent years, it has enlisted most of the moral force of the nation, though few enlightened and patriotic men believe that any political party can now retrieve the Commonwealth, and the difficulties of the situation appear to be too great for any candidate. Mr. SEWARD, regarded as the ablest candidate for nomination, broke down under the difficulty of even addressing the nation he thought of governing. While speaking in the North, as at Rochester, he was clear, bold, animated and animating; but at Washington, with mere dislocation for his stand point, he lost his footing, and presently after disappeared in the chasm which must require the highest order of statesman to bridge over, supposing such an achievement possible. Now, he has recovered himself in virtue of being an advocate of another, instead of himself a candidate. His recent speech at Detroit reminds us of the Seward of two years ago. Mr. LINCOLN, of fair fame in his own State, and not unknown in Congress, has the shrewd and sensible politician of a homely sort, prudently keeps quiet, as Mr. BELL does, while their rival, Mr. DOUGLAS is 'stumping the States.' Mr. LINCOLN would gain nothing by personal canvassing; by staying at home he avoids the difficulty of conciliating irreconcilable parties, while the object of his nomination secures the activity of his supporters. He is put forward by the ambitious and the great Northwest, which wants to send a President to Washington, as North and South have so often done. Mr. DOUGLAS needs no description. The 'little giant,' as his friends call him, has made his own impression on all observers of Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration; and the prospect of his succession is not a bright or re-assuring one, on any ground, notwithstanding his secession from the President's party. He has excited disgust by going about speaking and canvassing in his own behalf. Governors of States have occasionally put forth their claims in person, but this is the first time in the history of the Republic that the office of its Chief Magistrate has been dragged in the mire. Mr. DOUGLAS is probably as sincere as any prominent public man who has quitted the ethical basis on which the great Republic was grounded; but having quitted it to follow a questionable trail, he can scarcely satisfy the highest order of expectation on either side of the Atlantic. It would require so great a man to establish even a working agreement between the warring sections of the nation that it would be unreasonable to anticipate so much as even a temporary accommodation. WASHINGTON himself never had so hard a task before him as to govern a group of enlightened and a group of half-barbarous sovereign States at the same moment and by a common policy. The 'irrepressible conflict,' indicated by Mr. SEWARD, must be encountered and dealt with in one way or another. The man who might so preside over the struggle as to bring it to a favorable issue, would be true comrade of WASHINGTON. Such a man is nowhere recognized at present."

This conclusion is not very encouraging, and we trust will not be vindicated by the result. Clear-sighted observers on this side the Atlantic see reason already to regard the case as far less desperate than the reviewer considers it.

Amusements.

There can be no doubt that German New-York, which ranks third or fourth in size among the Teutonic capitals of the world, is just as devotedly musical as any of its sisters over the sea. However precarious and meagre may be the life of Italian opera among us when Italians sing it to American audiences, the Italian Opera of a German company, addressed to a German house, always prospers exceedingly. Herr FORMES and Madame FABBRI are in the way of agreeably appreciating this fact at the present time. Last night, though the temperature of the world and of the Academy was decidedly oriental, the opera of the "Huguenots" was sung to a tremendous audience, the first thorough and unquestionable *crowd* of the season.

Of the performance there is little to be said. FORMES is the *Marcel* we all know—vigorous, earnest, effective, true to his faith, less true to his notes, but always satisfactory in the main by main force of tragic declamation. STIGELLI was perhaps less fluent than usual, though signally expressive in the delivery of his brilliant and characteristic *rôle*. Madame BERTUCCA gave us all the voice she had—she could do no more—and the chorus and orchestra were what they commonly are under the Teutonic dynasties. The *début* of the evening was Miss NATALI, of Philadelphia, a young *contralto* whose success is more likely to be achieved in the direction of the triumphs of VESTVALI than in that of the Nantier Didiees the D'Angries, or even the Miss Phillipses. Miss NATALI has a fine person, and a voice of respectable compass, though not remarkable either for power or purity of tone. It is still in the category of the veiled voices, and much may be hoped from assiduous cultivation in the development of its latent qualities. On the whole the "Huguenots" was as well reflected last night on our boards as its Herculean proportions will admit, in the present condition of an operatic development. But it is rather in operas of the calibre and scale of the "Semiramide" than in the colossal symphonic and spectacular compositions of MEYERBEER, that we are to expect genuine triumphs of an actual academic force.

For to-morrow evening Germany is promised its "dearest dear," the "Der Freischutz," of VON WEBER.

WINTER GARDEN.—Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN appeared for the first time in three years as *Lady Macbeth*, last evening, at this Theatre. It is now some twenty years ago that she became famous in that character. In Europe, as well as in this country, she has since won many laurels as the ambitious wife of the Thane of Cawdor, but never did she so thoroughly succeed in that wonderful personation as on this occasion. Miss CUSHMAN seems now to be in the maturity of her power,—at least as far as *Queen Katharine*, *Lady Macbeth*, and the ever-immortal *Meg Merrilies*, are concerned; and, doubtless, her *Romeo*, and other characters yet to come, will show that she has lost nothing, intellectually or physically, since she first became the great favorite of the public. Last night, in the scene with *Macbeth*, after the killing of *Duncan*, in the banquet scene, and in the celebrated somnambulistic scene in the fifth act, we cannot believe that Miss CUSHMAN was excelled even by Mrs. SIDDONS.

Mr. COULDOCK played *Macbeth* well. Mr. DYOTT was very good as *Macduff*. The witches were above the average, and the weird chorus, "We fly by night," deservedly received much applause. Altogether the play was well placed upon the stage, and a very crowded house testified their approbation by unanimous plaudits. The applause which greeted Miss CUSHMAN when she appeared before the curtain, at the conclusion of the play, in response to repeated calls, was something for an actress to remember, even if she had trod the boards for half a century.

Miss CUSHMAN will repeat *Lady Macbeth* to-night and on Wednesday. In seeing her her friends will experience but one difficulty, that of getting convenient seats. To obtain them they must go early, or secure them in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. FORREST, last evening, made his first appearance, in four years, as *Othello*—one of his best Shakesperian characters. The house was crowded, and it was with difficulty, from our own experience, that a distant view of the stage could be obtained. To-night, a vocal and instrumental concert, in which Mme. ANNA BISHOP, Dr. GUILMETTE, and Mr. MIRANDA will participate, will take place, for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department. TOM TAYLOR'S play of "All that Glitters is not Gold," and the farce of "Sudden Thoughts," are also included in the list of entertainments.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The drama of "Joseph and his Brethren," after being performed for one hundred times, has entered on a new lease of public favor—Mr. BARNUM having improved its representation by new costumes and new scenic effects. The Siamese Twins will remain two weeks longer, when they will be succeeded by the Aztecs, who will arrive in this country probably by the next steamer.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S Minstrels have a series of new entertainments, which crowd this favorite place of amusement. Of their kind they are certainly the best ever offered in this country.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Return of Lord Lyons—The Court of Claims—Closing Up Political Business—The Naval Force in the Pacific, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 29.

Lord LYONS has returned to Washington. The family of Señor LISBOA is detained in New-York by sickness.

Nothing of interest has been officially received from abroad for some days. Italy occupies the attention of Europe. A.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 29.

The United States Court of Claims has resumed its session after a long recess. The number of cases on the docket is small. Renewed efforts will be made to procure an amendment of the law establishing this tribunal, so that awards not exceeding three thousand dollars may be final, instead of having, as now, to be definitely acted upon by Congress.

The Executive Committees of the four political parties are closing up their business, having ceased to issue any more printed material. It is estimated that the aggregate number of documents circulated by them since the commencement of the Presidential canvass is between six and seven millions. Nearly all of them were folded at the capitol.

A cogent remonstrance has been presented to this Government against the diversion of the *Brooklyn* and the *St. Mary's* vessels of war, from the protection of the Panama route, to other purposes. This remonstrance is from a responsible source, and has been induced by the recent occurrences at Panama, as well as by rival and conflicting interests existing with respect to the Panama Railroad and the proposed communication at Chiriqui. The remonstrants urge, as a great subject of complaint and of humiliation to Americans that the Panama route over which there is so much travel and transportation of treasure, is left to the protection of British men-of-war, though the new Granadian treaty imposes such duty on the United States.

ROBERT A. HUNTER has been appointed Marshal of the Eastern District of Louisiana, vice KENNEDY, resigned, and ANEAS ARMSTRONG, of Georgia, Lieutenant in the Navy.

From Tampico and Brazos.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 29.

The brig *Nahum Stetson*, from Tampico 19th, has arrived.

Gov. OZBA had issued a decree declaring all dues at the Custom-houses at Tampico and Matamoras, must be paid in gold and silver.

The steamship *Arizona*, from Brazos 24th, with $164,000 in specie, is below coming up.

From Denver City.

OMAHA, N. T., Sunday, Oct. 28.

The Denver mail coach reached this city about 10 o'clock last evening, five and a half days from Denver, bringing five pasengers, including the messenger of HINCKLEY & Co.'s Express, with $25,000 in gold dust; $7,000 came also in the hands of passengers. The mining news was unimportant.

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 29.

A report having been current here that the Governor elect, Col. CURTIN, was dead, we are happy to assert its untruth. He is in good health in Boston, and speaks to-night at Providence.

Fire in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 29.

Three hundred bales of cotton, in the Union Press Yard, were burned yesterday. Loss $15,000. Insured.

The Africa Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sunday, Oct. 28.

The steamship *Africa*, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Cape Race at 4 P. M. to-day.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Departure of the Delegate—Agricultural Fair in Utah—Serious Indian Hostilities—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Oct. 5, 1860.

Hon. W. H. HOOPER, member of Congress, and lady, left this city, last Saturday, for Washington. With Mr. HOOPER, started the remnants of the company of Mormon Missionaries for the States and Europe. These missionaries appeared to be well fitted out for their journey across the plains, doubtless owing to the liberal contributions of the faithful, instigated by the fatherly BRIGHAM.

Amongst the missionaries were three of the "Twelve Apostles"—ORSON PRATT, ERASTUS SNOW, and GEORGE Q. CANNON; the two former destined for the States and the latter for England. There are now in England two of the "Twelve Apostles"—AMASA LYMAN and CHARLES C. RICH,—so that of the whole "Twelve," five will be abroad among the "Gentiles." This, certainly, looks like work. Couple this with the circumstance of BRIGHAM giving special instructions to the missionaries to spend all their money in "gathering the poor," instead of "gathering" silks and satins for polygamic households at home, and we certainly shall appear justified in expecting shortly to hear of great things in the land of Ham, or Shem, or Japheth, or in some other country.

Capt. RUTH, of the Indian Bureau, at Washington, arrived by the last mail from the East. He has come to look after Government property connected with the Indian Agency of Dr. FORNEY. FORNEY'S affairs have cost the Government two Commissions; not very profitable matters, certainly.

A week ago Col. E. B. ALEXANDER, of Fort Laramie, passed through this city on his way to Camp Floyd, to attend a Court-maitial in the case of Lieut.-Col. HOWE, Second Dragoons. Col. HOWE has been for several months in the Fort Hall country. Forty miles the other side of Bear river, on his return, the Colonel met an expressman, bearing him intelligence of the Court-martial, on receipt of which he made preparations and started ahead of his command for Camp Floyd, passing through this city a week ago.

On Tuesday the remainder of the dragoons, recently commanded by Col. HOWE, passed through this city under command of Lieut. NORRIS, on their way to Camp Floyd.

Capt. R. F. BURTON, of the British East-Indian Army, who has been staying in the Territory for several weeks, left Camp Floyd last week for Carson. The Captain will likely visit San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands on his return to England.

The Provo folks held an Agricultural and Manufacturing "Fair" a week ago, in one of the long lumber-sheds built by BRIGHAM in the "move South," and since used for storing the Mormon tithing. Of course the exhibition is highly spoken of, and some rather large figures are told.

In this city the present week is a great time. Deputations of the "Saints" from the uttermost parts of the Territory are arriving every day to attend the great semi-annual Conference, which convenes to-morrow, and may last three days.

The "State Fair" also commenced on Wednesday, in the Deseret Store, in this city. Fair and Conference together make our city look quite lively and stirring. The weather, however, can scarcely be called propitious. Wednesday was one of those very disagreeable days which this country is occasionally quite liberal with. The wind blew in strong and fitful gusts all day, filling the air so completely with the fine dust ground on the roads by a Summer's travel and traffic, that we could scarcely see half way across the street, at times. At night, and indeed all night, wind, thunder, lightning and rain shared the time between them. In the morning the snow was half way down the mountains. Yesterday, clouds, black and threatening enough, half clothed the mountains, and crept slowly over the valley, hiding the sun from view, and ever and anon giving us a slight, cold, sprinkling taste of their quality, sufficient to render it unsafe to walk too far away from home, if wet habiliments were any annoyance to us.

The Fair was held in three rooms—two lower and one upper. Being small, they were very inconvenient, a defect in no wise lessened by the narrow passage-ways from one room to another.

In the first room, leather, bed-spreads, and home-spun cloth struggled for the preeminence, most of them tolerably good of their kind. An assortment of fancy boots and shoes, with two or three ornamental saddles and bridles and a couple of stoves filled up the bill. The whole of the rooms were so densely crowded, that it was a work of some labor to discover the articles on exhibition, excepting such as were hung on the walls.

The second room contained farm and garden produce. The most noticeable things here were Chinese sugar-cane, about ten feet long, white onions, about five inches in diameter, egg-plants, four by six inches in diameter, a few large beets and squashes, some very creditable potatoes, cauliflower heads, a foot in diameter, and cabbage-heads a few inches larger. The corn seemed inferior. Indeed, most of the articles in this room appeared hardly equal to last year's exhibition.

The walls of the upper room were decked with shawls, coverlets, paintings, daguerreotypes, specimens of penmanship, and various curiosities of nature and art. Three sewing-machines, a boot and shoe-top sewing-machine, and a double circular knitting-machine, graced the centre of the room, around which were arranged millinery and ladies' fancy work, with a small portion of the space allotted to fruit. This last article was decidedly below the show of former years. Some fine specimens of apples, a few plums and grapes, no peaches, with a plenty of tomatoes of fair size, were the principal fruits. Distributed about the room for effect were a number of flowers in pots.

The show of live stock in the Tithing office yard, was rather meagre. There were very few horses. A few merino sheep, with others that favored the Southdown and the Cotswold, showed to advantage, yet there was nothing very remarkable. There were three or four good bulls, and some creditable steers and heifers.

The *Mountaineer*, having received an instalment of paper, is to appear full size on Saturday, for Vol. II.

From the North come reports of Indian hostilities, in the shape of an attack upon a small company of emigrants, whose names are given as follows: William, John and — Brock, John Green, and a German, name unknown, from De Witt County, Ill.; Herbert Thomas, wife and three children, his wife's mother, Mrs. Chambers and Thomas Graham, from Lafayette County, Wisconsin; Mr. Pieree, wife and two children, from Carroll County, Ill.; John Hagerty, from McGregor's Landing, Clayton County, Iowa; and John Christiansen, of California, with three or four wagons, one hundred and fifty head of cattle, and a few horses. The emigrants were on the road to California by the Northern route. They were escorted sixty miles west of Col. HOWE'S station on the Pont Neuf, by a dozen men under Sergeant BARRY. The emigrants proceeded some thirty miles further to Rapid Creek, near City Rocks, where they camped. In the middle of the night they were attacked for an hour and a-half by a party of Indians with rifles and bows and arrows. This was on the 7th September. The Indians were foiled, but they drove off thirty head of cattle. The next night thirteen of the oxen returned. On the 9th the emigrants moved their camp about two hundred yards, to a better position, but the Indians, to the number of about one hundred, attacked them again before they could unyoke their teams.

The emigrants retreated among the willows in the bed of the creek and went back in the direction of Fort Hall, except HAGERTY, who remained four days in the brush, living on berries, and unable to get away, being so closely watched by the Indians. Mr. HAGERTY believes, from their appearance and from speaking to the cattle in English, that there were some white men among the Indians.

On the wagons being abandoned by the emigrants, the Indians hitched up the oxen and drove them off a mile or so before the work of plunder commenced.

On the first attack the emigrants sent off JOHN BROCK and THOMAS GRAHAM to Col. HOWE for assistance. They overtook Sergeant BARRY, but he was short of rations, and could not go to their help without supplies.

Col. HOWE, on hearing of the attack, immediately despatched Lieut. SANDERS with twenty-five men, to the relief of the emigrants. He arrived on the spot on the 12th, where he found HAGERTY in no enviable position. The Indians hid on the appearance of the troops. The other portion of the company were met at March Creek, by Lieut. SANDERS, in a distressed condition, being without food or sufficient clothing. A portion of the troops were left with them.

None of the emigrants' property was recovered, except a yoke of oxen. The party returned with the troops to this city on Tuesday.

Several parties have commenced to make molasses, but there is only a small proportion of the sugar-cane ripe at present.

PERSONAL.

—Two of the volunteers who were attached to the unfortunate expedition of Gen. WALKER in Honduras,—E. H. Harper and B. Hand—were in Augusta (Geo.) a few days ago. The *Dispatch* thus speaks of them: "They arrived here from Charleston in a destitute condition, and have been taken in charge by Wm. E. Evans, our worthy Mayor *pro tem.*, who has generously relieved their pressing necessities at his own expense. Both of them are very intelligent men, and give most thrilling accounts of the death of WALKER, and of the condition of Col. RUDLER. The latter is loaded with chains and imprisoned in a mine one hundred feet under ground. Messrs. Harper and Hand are on their way to their homes in Tennessee, and we hope they will meet with sympathy and all necessary assistance from all whom they meet."

—The scandal-mongers in Cleveland are gloating over a case of domestic infelicity which has found its way into the courts. The complainant, who seeks for divorce, is the wife of a lawyer of high standing, said to be worth half a million of dollars, respectably connected, and the father of a large family—some of whom are married and respectably settled. The offender, from being an elder and influential member of the Presbyterian Church, descended so low in the scale of morals as to become a spiritualist, or free-lover. In this new association he found an affinity on whom he bestowed those attentions rightfully due the complainant. Of course, there is an unlimited amount of recrimination indulged in on each side. As the case stands at present, the defendant is estopped by an injunction from the enjoyment of his large estate.

—The Boston *Advertiser* indignantly denies the story that Col. T. Bigelow Lawrence sent in a bill of $100 to the City Council for the use of his house by the Prince of Wales on the day of the military review in that city. Col. Lawrence wished to present the equipments of the horse to the Prince as a personal gift, but since His Royal Highness could not accept in this way they were given in the name of the City of Boston.

—The Montreal papers notice the approaching sale of the plate, glass and linen which was used by the Prince of Wales during his stay in that city. The property comprises some beautifully fine sheets and other bed linen, table and toilette linen of equally beautiful quality, very delicate glassware of all kinds, and a beautiful set of the finest description of electro-plate, including every article required for the table.

—On Monday Paul Morphy passed through Cincinnati on his way to New-Orleans. The Chess Club tried its best to persuade him to stay a few days and meet some of their players, but he declined, promising to accept their invitation when he should again pass through the city.

—John Bateman, a resident of Chatham Centre, returned home on Thursday, after living for twenty-three years a convict's life in Van Dieman's Land, whither he had been sent for participating in the Canadian rebellion of 1837. Bateman is now 64 years of age.

Political Safety Valve.
VOTERS! IT IS NECESSARY YOU CAST YOUR BALLOTS FOR THE RIGHT CANDIDATES, WHETHER ELECTORAL OR LOCAL.
To do so, the head must be clear.
This will be secured by a liberal use of BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.
If the bowels are right, the head nor the judgment will be very far wrong. Let every voter, therefore, take at least a single dose of four Pills, a few days before next Tuesday. His vote will then be cast in accordance with the necessities of Justice.
In all times of great excitement,
Purge.
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's
SEWING MACHINES,
With Hemmers, Binders, Corders and Markers,
These machines make the lock-stitch alike on both sides of the seams—the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and the stitch that is preferred for family sewing and manufacturing. Office No. 505 Broadway.
Send for a circular.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
The undersigned, missionary to Constantinople, has examined more than twenty different kinds of sewing-machines, and after some six weeks' experience with WILLCOX & GIBBS' Patent, he has purchased one of them, as the *best adapted* to the wants of his family, and as *the least liable to require repair*.
July 3, 1860. OLIVER CRANE.
JAS. WILLCOX, Manufacturer.
No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Best New-York Shirts,
Made to measure, also, Collars manufactured to order.
IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st., and No. 381 Broadway.

President Buchanan for the Ledger does write, and buys his hats from the hatter GEO. WHITE. This is the truth, of course; no fiction, that No. 216 Broadway is the Emporium of Fashion.

Corns.—The absolute and instantaneous cure of Corns and Bunions. Mr. KENDALL, of No. 95 Regent-st., London, can be consulted at 53 Bond-st., New-York.

The Sick are Deeply Interested.
GIVE HEED!
BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS. The longest-known, most used, and best-understood medicine in the world. Their use cleanses the bowels, removes all tumors, or other obstructions, in or out of the way of the circulation, prevents abcesses and apoplexies and sudden deaths; cures colds, coughs, asthmas, rheumatism and gout. A safe aperient, and an unrivaled Anti-bilious Pill. Warranted PURELY VEGETABLE and innocent.
MOST PRIZED WHERE MOST KNOWN.
Sold at Dr. BRANDRETH'S Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-st., and also at No. 4 Union-square
Price 25 cents per box. Directions in most languages.

Morehead's Magic Eye-Water.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
25 cents a bottle.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st., N. Y.
Sold by all good druggists.

Rogers & Raymond
wish to direct
PARENTAL ATTENTION
to the important fact that a great
SAVING IN BOYS' CLOTHING
may be effected by purchasing from their new stock of
Boys' Cape and other Overcoats, &c.
Boys' Dress and School Suits.
Boys' Fancy Suits for different ages.
The figures affixed to the new Winter styles for boys are
EXTREMELY MODERATE.
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and
No. 214 Broadway.

Trees and Plants
For sale by
KING & MURRAY,
FLUSHING, L. I.
For catalogues of every variety, both Fruit and Ornamental, apply as above, or at No. 344 Pearl-st., New-York.

William Taylor's New Saloon,
NO. 555 BROADWAY.
Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

NOSTRAND—KIRBY.—In Roslyn, L. I., on Thursday, Oct. 25, by Rev. S. R. Ely, CHARLES P. NOSTRAND to CORNELIA, daughter of Caleb Kirby, Esq.

HARRIS—PETTEE.—In Boston, Mass., on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 25, by Rev. Rollin H. Neale, D. D., Mr. JAMES WM. HARRIS, of Woburn, to Miss ANNA F. PETTEE, of Foxborough, Mass.

DIED.

GILBERT.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Oct. 29, MRS. HELEN M., wife of George B. Gilbert, Jr., in the 33d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 120 West 47th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, 31st inst., at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

MCLEAN.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 29, JOHN A. MCLEAN, native of Scotland, aged 38 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of John Just, No. 34 West 37th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock.

PALMER.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 29, STEPHEN H. PALMER, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, from his late residence, No. 165 East 18th st.

MAYER.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 28, Mrs. REBECCA O. MAYER, aged 82 years, widow of James Mayer, and daughter of the late Dr. Robert Halsted, of Elizabethtown, N. J.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., from the First Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th-av. and 11th-st., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Her remains will be taken to Elizabeth, N. J.

REED.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 29, ELI HARRISON, youngest son of E. Harrison and Leonora Reed.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 415 10th-av., this day, (Tuesday,) the 30th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PINCKNEY.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 29, CORNELIA A., second daughter of Thomas and Ann Maria Pinckney, aged 25 years and 11 days.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 31st inst., at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 109 East 49th-st., without further invitation.

ALBURTIS.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 27, CAROLINA TUCKER, wife of Rev. John Alburtis.

Notice will be given in Wednesday's papers when the funeral will take place.

FEASTER.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 29, AARON, only son of John J. and R. Louise Feaster, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 205 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. His remains will be taken to Athens, N. Y.

HERRING.—In Hoboken, on Monday, Oct. 29, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM INGOLDSBY, son of William A. and Elizabeth A. Herring, aged 1 year, 4 months and 10 days.

Funeral will take place this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 248 Bloomfield-st.

GRANT.—In Newark, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 26, of croup, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH, only daughter of John and Gertrude D. Grant, aged 2 years and 19 days.

WESTERVELT.—On Sunday evening, Oct. 28, LOUISA J., wife of Richard H. Westervelt, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, Hudson-av., South Bergen, within a short distance of the terminus of the horse railroad from Jersey City.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

Purchasers of motive engines of moderate power sometimes say "that they can buy *small* steam-engines which anybody can manage, and that are quite free from danger."

The following paragraph, which we copy from the New-York *Times* of Tuesday, the 17th October, 1860, will show to all such purchasers *what a small portable steam-engine* "RECENTLY PUT UP," is capable of doing:

DEPLORABLE CALAMITY—FIVE LIVES LOST.—A letter from Collinsville, Ind., dated on the 11th instant, says:

"To-day one of the most awful calamities that ever happened to a small village, occurred here. The small portable engine and boiler recently put up by Mr. J. A. Logan, on Main-st., opposite Mrs. Wickliffe's residence, burst with tremendous force, instantly killing Mr. Logan, little Willie H. W

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; or would do chamber work and sew; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 200 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID. — WANTED, BY A young woman who can give good reference, a place as chambermaid; willing also to assist in washing and ironing; she may be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 13 East 14th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and assist in waiting, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., rear building, 2d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation to do chamber work, fine washing and ironing or sewing; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 120½ West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has no objection to do a little fine washing and ironing; can embroider; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 80 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the dry goods store, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with the washing and ironing; is a cheerful, obliging person, and has 2 years' good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 128 23d st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer, or would do plain sewing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer, or as the former and waitress; none but respectable American families need apply. Call at No. 425 6th-av., near 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a most respectable Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would take care of children and sew; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 303 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has no objection to do fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 20 West 21st-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY HAVing no further need of the services of a good faithful girl, would like to procure her a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 218 East Broadway, corner of Clinton-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; good City reference given. Call at No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid, nurse or waiter. Apply at her late employer's, No. 170 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by an English Protestant girl, as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to travel with a family. Can be seen at No. 123 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR COOK.—WANTED by a respectable woman a situation as chambermaid or as cook, and to assist in the washing of a small family. Can be seen, Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. 132 West 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse and seamstress. Reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 103 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; has good reference. Call at No. 120 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAIMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a faithful Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 43 West 31st-st., on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; can dress all kinds of game, soup, jellies, ices, &c., in French and English style; is also a good bread and biscuit baker; also pastry of all kinds; best City reference. Inquire in the hoop skirt factory, No. 69 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent, trustworthy, economizing young woman as cook; would assist in the washing; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference from a first-class City family. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the best of reference given as to capability and sobriety; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 203 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the College.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman, as cook in a respectable family; understands her business; the best of City reference from her last employer, with whom she has lived for the last 5 years; a good home preferred. Apply at No. 143 East 16th-st., near 1st-av., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, in a private family, as cook; she understands her business in all its branches—meats, soups and game and all kinds of desserts; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 145 7th-av., over the Apothecary's.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPErienced woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook; is a good family baker, and has no objection to assist in washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 94 Grove-st., corner of Waverley-place and 4th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A young woman as confident cook; understands all kinds of cooking, or would act as laundress; understands all kinds of nursing and washing. Can be seen, for two days; best of City reference from last place. Apply at No. 177 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman in a private family, as good plain cook and washer and ironer; also a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 138 East 29th-st., fourth floor, back room. Good City references from her last place.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands making bread and pies, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has two year's reference from her last place. To be seen for two days at No. 235 6th-av., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROFESSIONAL cook, a situation as such in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced Protestant woman, as a good cook; is willing to assist in washing if required. Has good City references. Call at No. 93 East 16th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; has had good experience in the best of families; understands marketing and cooking in every style. Can give satisfactory references. Call at 20 East 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A VERY EXCELLENT MEAT AND pastry cook desires a situation in a private family. Can produce the most satisfactory references. For further particulars call at, or address by note, No. 28 3d-av., in the millinery store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 53 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman to cook, and to assist in washing; is a first-rate baker, washer and ironer; has good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 130 East 21th-st., near 2d-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 91 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days, second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as good cook; understands bread, biscuit and pastry; has no objection to assist with washing; best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 33, 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, understands her business in all its branches; good City reference from her last employer, with whom she has lived for the last 5 years; a good home preferred. Apply at No. 143 East 16th-st., near 1st-av., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, in a private family, as cook; she understands her business in all its branches—meats, soups and game and all kinds of desserts; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 145 7th-av., over the Apothecary's.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPErienced woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook; is a good family baker, and has no objection to assist in washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 94 Grove-st., corner of Waverley-place and 4th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A young woman as confident cook; understands all kinds of cooking, or would act as laundress; understands all kinds of nursing and washing. Can be seen, for two days; best of City reference from last place. Apply at No. 177 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman in a private family, as good plain cook and washer and ironer; also a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 138 East 29th-st., fourth floor, back room. Good City references from her last place.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands making bread and pies, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has two year's reference from her last place. To be seen for two days at No. 235 6th-av., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROFESSIONAL cook, a situation as such in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced Protestant woman, as a good cook; is willing to assist in washing if required. Has good City references. Call at No. 93 East 16th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; has had good experience in the best of families; understands marketing and cooking in every style. Can give satisfactory references. Call at 20 East 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A VERY EXCELLENT MEAT AND pastry cook desires a situation in a private family. Can produce the most satisfactory references. For further particulars call at, or address by note, No. 28 3d-av., in the millinery store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 53 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman to cook, and to assist in washing; is a first-rate baker, washer and ironer; has good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 130 East 21th-st., near 2d-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 91 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days, second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as good cook; understands bread, biscuit and pastry; has no objection to assist with washing; best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 33, 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, as cook in a respectable family; understands her business well; is a good bread, cake and pastry baker; has no objection to assist in washing: has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman in a private family as cook; is a good baker, and understands soups, meats, poultry and game: willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call, for two days in the bakery, No. 68½ 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook; is a good plain cook and an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 192 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; is a first-rate cook, and a good washer and ironer, and has good City references. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st. Can be seen for two days, front room, first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 2½ 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable and intelligent girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a competent, economizing and valuable servant, and very highly recommended. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and help with the washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 124 Bleecker-st., near Wooster.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to do housework in a small family. Call, for two days, at No. 22 West 10th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, No. 89 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class German girl, with the best of City references; is a good cook, washer and ironer; will do general housework. Apply at No. 320 5th-st., second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good cook and baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 76 West 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer; best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 244 8th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by two respectable Protestant girls, in a private family; one as good cook, the other as laundress or chambermaid and to do sewing. Call for two days at No. 183 East 12th-st., second floor, front room; no objection to a short distance in the country.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook and laundress. Apply at No. 242 West 38th-st., near 9th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; understands the care of milk and butter; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer in a private family. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the grocery-store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman a situation in a small family to cook, wash and iron; can be seen at her last place No. 122 Fourth-st., 2d door from West-10th-st., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A PERMAnent situation by a respectable Protestant woman as dressmaker; is a good plain sewer, and can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 246 West 18th-st., corner 9th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WANTS a situation to go out by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting and all kinds of family sewing. Call at, or address No. 20 13th-st. between 5th and 6th avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent and experienced dressmaker to go out to a few families by the day or week. Call, all this week, at No. 381 6th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER OR SEAMSTRESS.—A widow (Protestant) woman wants a situation in a family as dressmaker or seamstress; is competent to remodel ladies or children's dresses, &c. Address No. 178 3d-av., in Mr. Campbell's dry-goods store, for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a good housekeeper in a private family, institution or seminary; she thoroughly understands housekeeping in all its branches; can take a well-educated person, who is capable of taking a position as teacher or housekeeper; can give the best of City reference. Address F. S., No. 302 Bridge-st., fourth house from Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for 3 days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted by an American widow, who understands her business, and is competent to take charge of a family or hotel; would prefer a hotel. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Madison-square Post-office, for two days. Reference given.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation in a small, private family, to do general housework; is a good plain cook and good baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 2, second floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; is obliging, and has City reference from her last place. Call at No. 163 Avenue A, third floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young girl, to do general housework for a small private family; or chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen for two days at No. 183 Ludlow-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; she thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing: also, family sewing of all kinds; City references. Address E. A., in care of Godfrey, Union-square Post-office, for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair dresser; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 203 East 13th-st., first floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress in a respectable family; one who understands her business thoroughly, with the best of City references. Inquire, for two days, at No. 353 Bowery.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to get the washing of two or three gentlemen or gentleman and lady for the winter. Call at No. 120 Eighth-st., between 5th and 6th-av., second story, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS regular laundress, by a respectable young woman. Inquire of her present employer, at No. 8 East 17th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent woman as laundress or chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of city reference. Call No. 400 6th-av., third story, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A highly respectable woman who has been an experienced nurse for the last nine years; fully competent; also is a neat sewer; has the highest City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, or address, at No. 329 6th-av., in the upholstery-store, between 20th and 21st sts., on Monday, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced Protestant nurse to travel with a family; would like to go South; she is a capable person; has good reference. Call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable middle-aged woman, to take care of an invalid lady or gentleman; would take charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Call, or address a note to No. 181 East 23d-st., near 2d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as nurse and plain sewer. Has the best of City references as to character and capability. Call, for two days, at No. 112 8th-st., (Clinton-place,) in the rear.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A highly respectable woman, as nurse; can take the charge of a baby from its birth. Can be seen at No. 39 West 13th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant person; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has unquestionable reference. Call at No. 115 West 17th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young English person, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid in a gentleman's family; has three years' reference. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a very respectable Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can come well recommended. Call at No. 3 Union Court, University-place, for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY a competent girl, in a small private family, as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid and waitress. Has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 122 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a very respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; would assist with chamberwork, if required: can cut and make children's clothes and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country or to travel with a lady. City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 123 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation as nurse by a competent Protestant person; can take the entire charge of a baby; has good City reference; no objection to travel with a lady. Can be seen for two days, at 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A situation wanted, by a young woman; no objection to travel with a lady: City reference can be given. Apply at No. 84 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A HIGHly respectable English girl wishes a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress; is very kind to children, and can cut and fit dresses; wages no object, as a permanent situation is desirable; can be seen at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' plain dresses and children's clothes, and do hair-dressing, or as ladies' maid; best of references given. Call at No. 18 Lexington-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 29th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a competent young woman, as nurse and seamstress; would assist in chamberwork; has unexceptionable City reference of four years. Call at No. 127 West 27th-st., for 2 days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to travel. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 246 West 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on the machine; has no objection to do light chamberwork, or assist with the care of children; good reference given. Call or address No. 219 East 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 22 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable girl as seamstress; can cut and fit dresses; is willing to assist with children. None but the best of families need apply. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 7th-av. Call or address T. M. C.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman wants a situation as seamstress; understands all family sewing, and cuts and fits children's clothes; can operate; would assist in chamberwork, if required; has the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 112 Clinton-place, 8th-st., in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant young woman who is an experienced seamstress; can cut and fit young ladies' and children's clothes, and also embroider and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at 220 West 25th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, by a competent woman with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid; will do all styles of family sewing; quick at the needle; makes all styles of ladies' wardrobe linens complete; will travel with a lady; wages, $8. Also, a cook; understands her business in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, pastry. Call, or address, to No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman who is an experienced seamstress; can cut and fit young ladies' and children's clothes, and also embroider and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at 220 West 25th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, by a competent woman with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid; will do all styles of family sewing; quick at the needle; makes all styles of ladies' wardrobe linens complete; will travel with a lady; wages, $8. Also, a cook; understands her business in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, pastry. Call, or address, to No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman, as seamstress; is very kind to children, and can cut and fit dresses; wages no object, as a permanent situation is desirable; can be seen at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' plain dresses and children's clothes, and do hair-dressing, or as ladies' maid; best of references given. Call at No. 18 Lexington-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 29th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a competent young woman, as nurse and seamstress; would assist in chamberwork; has unexceptionable City reference of four years. Call at No. 127 West 27th-st., for 2 days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to travel. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 246 West 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on the machine; has no objection to do light chamberwork, or assist with the care of children; good reference given. Call or address No. 219 East 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 22 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable girl as seamstress; can cut and fit dresses; is willing to assist with children. None but the best of families need apply. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 7th-av. Call or address T. M. C.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman wants a situation as seamstress; understands all family sewing, and cuts and fits children's clothes; can operate; would assist in chamberwork, if required; has the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 112 Clinton-place, 8th-st., in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant young woman who is an experienced seamstress; can cut and fit young ladies' and children's clothes, and also embroider and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at 220 West 25th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, by a competent woman with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid; will do all styles of family sewing; quick at the needle; makes all styles of ladies' wardrobe linens complete; will travel with a lady; wages, $8. Also, a cook; understands her business in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, pastry. Call, or address, to No. 216 East 23d-st., for three

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSE-KEEPERS AND THE TRADE.

R. W. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Nov. 30, at 10½ o'clock, the entire splendid furniture and superb works of art contained in the private residence No. 156 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., consisting in part of magnificent rosewood parlor suites, comprising three full suites in brocatelle; elegant rosewood piano-forte, etageres, silk and lace curtains, mantel and pier mirrors, rich and costly bronzes, marble statuary and groups, paintings, rich chinas vases, centre and pier tables, French escritoire, Turkish lounges and chairs, elegant rosewood chamber furniture of every description, hair mattresses and bedding, dining-room furniture, superb extension table, rich China, cut-glass of ruby and white, silverware, &c., making a complete and beautiful collection of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, all of which will positively be sold without regard to weather. Experienced men will be in attendance to cart, pack and ship the goods for strangers. House to rent; possession immediately.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF THOMAS-STREET PROPERTY.

By order of P. T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

ON THOMAS-STREET—One parcel on the north side of the street, 100 feet west of Church-st., size 25x100 feet. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

LOCKWOOD & BROS., Auctioneers.

THIS DAY AT 10 O'CLOCK.

At their Salesrooms, No. 45 Murray-st.
1,000 doz. SHIRTS and DRAWERS.
1,500 doz. HOSIERY, GLOVES AND COMFORTS.
150 lots of FURS, very fine.
An invoice of FINE KID GLOVES AND EMBROIDERIES.
The Trade is invited.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Superb sale of Japanned and other fancy goods, comprising the balance of goods imported by Messrs. Wetmore, Cryder & Co., consisting of superb miaco cabinets, shawl boxes, silver-mounted smoking cases, punch bowls, writing desks, painting cases, lacquered cabinet boat, shell birds, trays, china, &c. Also, embroidered fire-screens, Japanese brooms, white silk figures, work boxes, workman flasks, congee bowls, tops, fire screens, scarfs, lion skins and other goods.

Also, fine black marble clock, bronze group, bronze vase, figures, Roman bronze vases, groups and other bronzes.

Also, a great variety of wax figures for parlors, together with several pair large marble vases, statuary, &c. Can be examined as above one day before the sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. precisely, at No. 97 Lafayette-av., between Portland-av. and Oxford-st., a general assortment of household furniture in good order, rosewood parlor suite in hair cloth, rosewood, mahogany and walnut marble-top chamber furniture; walnut library book case, sideboard, lounge, crockery, glass, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, hair mattresses, refrigerators and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY,
at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 60 President, near Columbia-street, South Brooklyn, a small quantity of furniture. Also, a valuable dog, one-half mastiff and Newfoundland. Catalogues at the salesrooms on Tuesday afternoon.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, at 11 o'clock, at Fordham, Westchester County, ¼ mile from the Fordham Depôt, on the road to McComb's Dam, nearly opposite the residence of Hon. John B. Haskin: Household furniture, comprising rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson and brocatel, rosewood etagere, French plate pier glasses, richly carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by T. Gilbert, of Boston; Brussels and velvet carpets, rosewood centre-tables, mahogany extension dining-table, dinner and tea sets, silver-plated salvers, glassware, cutlery, bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, &c., &c. Trains will leave 26th-st. depôt at 8¼ and 11 o'clock, for the above station.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF GOOD HOUSEHOLD furniture, French plate mirrors, velvet and three-ply carpets, oil cloths, mahogany and rosewood furniture, &c. F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Oct. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 15 Abingdon-square, 8th-av., near 12th-st., the entire furniture of the large house. It will embrace every kind and description of good parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement furniture; also, two large French plate mirrors, curtains, carpets, oil-cloths, feather beds and mattresses, marble-top furniture, extension tables, kitchen furniture, &c. N. B.—House to let; possession immediately.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine pair of bay horses, 15.3 hands high, 5 and 6 years old, long tail, gentle and kind, and sold only for want of use. Also, a fine dark-brown horse, 7 years old, 15.3 hands high; good saddle horse, long tail, kind and gentle in all harness; very stylish driver; sold only for want of use.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.—ON TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, peremptory sale of 24 lots, with mansion, on 126th-st. and 11th-av., formerly the residence of Pelatiah Perit, Esq. The mansion is large, and in excellent order, with bath-room, hot and cold water, &c., and is one of the finest locations overlooking the North River. Also, five lots on 57th-st., near the 8th-av. and Central Park, and two lots on 53d-st., near the 2d-av.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WILITING, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of heavy goods for the Fall and Winter trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofabeds, mattresses, feather beds, 1 rosewood piano, made by Barmore; Brussels and other carpets, kitchen ware, &c.
FRANKLIN BROWN, Attorney.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE OF CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS—By J. S. H BARTLETT—TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st.; all kinds in lots to suit City and country dealers. Call and see a free sale and get bargains for cash.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant *vs.* The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court abovenamed, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and lands occupied thereby, together with tracks superstructure and tracks thereto, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, dépôt grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed,) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.

RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated Oct. 1, 1860.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master &c.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing the new Primary School-house in Oliver street, in said Ward. Each proposal must be accompanied with samples of the furniture proposed to be supplied, and must be in accordance with plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must also be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

EUGENE SHINE,
CAARLES J. DOUGHERTY, } Committee.
JOHN SHEA,

NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROposals will be received by the undersigned, Commissioners for macadamizing a certain road in the town of West Farms, Westchester County, to Nov. 2, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time the proposals will be opened.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the store of Ralph H. Smith, in the village of West Farms, until said date. The work is divided into three sections. Bids will be received for each one separate or for the whole. The proposals must be accompanied by two sufficient sureties. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, as they deem best for the interest of the town.—Dated Oct. 26, 1860.

WILLIAM SIMPSON,
JOHN PIERCE,
RALPH H. SMITH,
Commissioners.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEman of mature years (48.) but never married, with an irreproachable character and good presence, kind and affectionate disposition, of prudent and domestic habits, and high social position, liberally educated, with refined manners, intellectual tastes and Christian principles, highly connected, and with some means, desires to form the acquaintance of a young lady, or young widow, possessing the same qualifications, ultimately with a view to wedlock. Address, only in earnest, stating particulars, S. M. C., Box No. 132 *Times* Office, New-York City.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO thinks he is of prepossessing appearance, would like to meet with some young lady with a view to marriage. He wears a juvenile goatee, brushes his hair agonizingly, wears excruciating scarfs, an aggravating watch chain, and gets himself up, as he thinks, perfectly regardless of expense. He uses only "Solace" tobacco. If that may be an additional attraction. Any young lady who thinks she will be made happy by a union with such a young man, will please address, stating where an interview may be had, H. G., Box No. 3,511 New-York Post-office.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER always begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is selling Mantels, &c., cheaper than ever. Call and see for yourself. A. KLABER, No. 128 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.]

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO.
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 20th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

PENSACOLA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
REDEEMABLE 1ST JANUARY, 1880,
And bearing interest at
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
PAYABLE
SEMI-ANNUALLY.

On the 1st January and 1st July, on presentation of the proper Coupons—Principal and Interest payable in this City.

These Bonds are secured by a First Mortgage upon the Road, its Equipment, Buildings and Franchise; and the punctual payment of the interest is guaranteed by the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida, which Fund is composed of 15,000,000 acres of lands, or its proceeds, and of the principal, by a Sinking Fund of One per Cent. per Annum, adequate to the extinguishment of the whole issue by the time of maturity.

The length of the Road is 105 miles, extending from LAKE CITY—where it connects with the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad, terminating at JACKSONVILLE, and the Florida Railroad terminating at FERNANDINA, both completed and in operation—to TALLAHASSEE.

The road is now completed and in operation, with the exception of about 15 miles, which will be finished by the end of the present month, when the connection will be perfect between the GULF OF MEXICO, at St. Marks, *via* Tallahassee, and the ATLANTIC, at Jacksonville and Fernandina, soon to be followed by a third connection with Savannah, Georgia.

The Capital Stock of the Company is $1,000,000, and the total issue of First Mortgage Bonds, $930,000—less than $9,000 per mile.

The Company own 275,000 acres of land on the line of their road, valued at $550,000, and $180,000 of the Stock of the Tallahassee Road, which last year earned for its Stockholders over 20 per cent. nett on its capital.

About one-half of the Bonds have been disposed of in the Southern markets; and a portion of the balance is now offered for sale in this market.

Further information can be obtained on application to
CAMMANN & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION, For Cash or on Time.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER.
Business Paper Negotiated at Lowest Rates.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

THE BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY invite sealed proposals, until Nov. 1, for the purchase of the whole or any part of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the Bonds of the Company, of one thousand dollars each, interest at seven per cent., semi-annually. Full particulars as to the form and character of the Bonds may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 10 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Proposals to be addressed to C. C. BETTS, Treasurer. Dated, Brooklyn, Oct. 24, 1860.

FISHER HOWE,
THOMAS BROOKS, } Finance
JAMES HOW, } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M. L. G. MORRIS, President.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of the City of New-York are hereby notified that the annual election for a Board of Directors, and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their Banking House, No. 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of November next.

Poll open from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, and agents of foreign holders, can obtain copies of the plan and agreement for reorganization, on application at No. 35 Pine-st., up stairs.

For Committee, JOHN DAY FERGUSON, Sec'y.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 BOWERY, } NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer book will be closed on the 26th inst. By order of the Board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

VALUABLE BANK STOCK AT AUCTION.—We would call attention to the sale to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO. THIS DAY (Tuesday) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, of valuable stock for account of an estate. Lists at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Stephenson Silver Mining Company will be held at their office, No. 34 Pine-st., on the 30th inst., at 12 M., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the unexpired current year. By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1860. J. N. HAYES, Secretary.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, OCT. 23, 1860.—A dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed till the 2d proximo. JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

HARTFORD COMMERCIAL PAPER, AND paper known and salable in this market, wanted at current rates, by GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford Conn.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BANK STOCK AT AUCTION, for account of an estate. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 1860, at 10½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of an estate, the following valuable stock:

52 Shares National Bank.....par $50
30 Shares Metropolitan Bank.....par 100
300 Shares Mechanic's Bank.....par 25
50 Shares Merchant's Bank.....par 50
50 Shares Manhattan Co. Bank.....par 50
26 Shares City Bank.....par 100
50 Shares Bank of New-York.....par 100

For particulars apply to the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.—Holders of the Bonds of this Company will present the Coupons due Nov. 1, 1860, to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 12 Wall-st., for payment.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY.

And other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—New-York *Home Journal*.

The treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original and perfectly reliable in compstent hands. "The most pernicious form of quackery is that which insidiously counsels SELF-CURE."—Prof. Stevens the English Reformer. Price $1, mailed free. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st. Philadelphia. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond-st., N. Y. From 9 to 3, and 6 to 9, evening. *Consultation en Français.*

FORTIETH EDITION—400 PAGES—100 ANATOMICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE. IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, Physiological Researches, Reproduction, &c.

All would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York, or consult the Doctor at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des lEtats Unis. German Dr. Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in their readily dissolving and nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal Weakness, brought on by secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, and early decline, sexual excesses or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this drop is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER
The staunch, commodious and fast steamer CROTON. Apply to Captain or clerk on board steamer *Long Island*, Pier No. 32 E. R., between 10 and 3 P. M.

OCTOBER, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tues., Oct. 23,	10½ A. M.	Tues., Oct. 23,	2½ P. M.
Wed'y, Oct. 24,	11 A. M.	Wed'y, Oct. 24,	3 P. M.
Thurs., Oct. 25,	11½ A. M.	Thurs., Oct. 25,	3½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 26,	12 M.	Friday, Oct. 26,	3¾ P. M.
Sat., Oct. 27,	3:10 P. M.	Mon., Oct. 29,	7 A.M.
Mon., Oct. 29,	2½ P. M.	Tues., Oct. 30,	7½ A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WILLIAM A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, rounding in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M. From Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 50; deck, $1. For further information inquire of Saxton & Seabury, No. 113 South-st.

D. A. MILLS, Agent.

MORNING LINE TO PERKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier, at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—The MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave at 4 after Nov. 1.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. CONSTANT, late of the city of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. S. CONSTANT, one of the undersigned, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated, NEW-YORK, the eighth day of October, 1860. ELIZA S. CONSTANT, Executrix.
o8-law6mTu* WM. S. CONSTANT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CORNELISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 84 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1860.

HUGH McKAY, Executor, &c.,
o27-law6mTu of Richard Cornelison, deceased.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Dec. 8.

STEAMER OF NOV. 3,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The favorite A 1 steamship ILLINOIS, Capt. P. E. TRAEY, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at noon, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.

First cabin to Havre, $80; to Southampton, $75.
Third cabin to Havre, $35; to Southampton, $30.

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
Sight drafts on London and Paris for sale.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 10.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 17.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 24.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 31.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 7.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on

YOUNG AMERICA.

Lecture by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Huge posters, extensively placarded through the streets and avenues of the City of Newark, have prepared the inhabitants of that place, during the past week, for the treat which was last evening tendered them by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, in his lecture on that somewhat familiar topic, "Young America." It was delivered in the Broad-street Methodist Church, which was crowded on the occasion.

After the round of preparatory applause from the audience, which greeted him on his appearance, Mr. BEECHER spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I propose to offer some remarks and suggest some thoughts on Young America. There is an order and ordinance of nature which promotes men of age and experience to the task of conservatism and sober prudence. It is the necessity of long experience to bring men into acquaintance with the interests and ideas of their own times, and to identify them with the things for which they have struggled and which have ripened into successes under their fostering care. These gradually are absorbed by a range of interests and subjects lying near to them, and they move in a narrow circle of their own experience, with increasing tenacity for things known, and growing suspicion of things not familiar. While these men are moving with slow and decorous step off the stage, there comes nimbly and gertly forward a great company without experience, but determined to have one; without settled opinions; with tendencies and faculties, rather than with habits and judgments. These two companies meet at some intermediate point between each extreme, and though both of them are indispensable to the State, and their qualities beneficial to each other, they are more or less at disagreements, and frequently in eager conflict.

So it has been in every civilized nation since the world began, that Youth and Age have been harnessed to the chariot of public affairs; the one capering and running, the other of heavier draft and slower pace, holding to a moderate pace.

If the Age be close, if national life have no fair development, the results will be less apparent than in ages and nations where society permits the developments and conflicts of social forces. In all such nations there will be the old national life and the young national life. There is always a party of the Young Forces. There is a Young France; a Young England; a Young America; and yes, thank God! a Young Italy. [Sensation and tremendous applause.]

The character of the young is a prophecy of each age. Do the old men dream dreams? Let the young men see visions.

Let me, at the outset of this lecture, repudiate the popular ideas of Young America. They are an exaggeration of some external peculiarities, rather than a true likeness. They are rather caricatures than portraits. A lawless, dashing, saucy independence; a smart, pungent wit; a headlong activity, almost indifferent whether one goes safely or smashes up; a recuperative energy and versatility of power which makes disaster but the materials out of which new enterprises may be formed: this has something in it of truth, and something of exaggeration.

A few years ago, some enterprising photographer picked up in the streets a very smart lad of ten years old. His hair was black, combed at the top, but flying wild at the eyes; his eye firm, black and sparkling; his cheek ruddy and his clothes neat but jaunty. His picture conveyed the idea of an amiable, saucy, dashing, yet sensible boy. He called the picture Young America. It was lithographed, and tens of thousands, I suppose, have been sold—every mother in the land thinking and saying how much it looked like her youngest darling boy. [Laughter.] This union of safe sense with personal independence; of audacity with essential kindness; of irreverent pertness of speech with an intention of politeness, strikes the popular imagination.

Men love to imagine incompatible qualities united. Meanness and nobleness cannot be supposed to unite; but robbery and nobleness are often supposed to be the true qualities of a hero. Sailors rugged as oak trees, whose hearts are like birds' nests up in the branches, full of down and little birds and tender watching old birds; men of indolence and purposeless, springing up by force of genius and flowering forth with great achievements, and other like improbable visions, are the staple of much romance-weaving.

Young America is supposed to inherit peculiarly and above all things an inveterate propensity to *go ahead*, and to succeed. He has a peculiarly good opinion of himself. He is not at all diffident in expressing that favorable opinion. His creed is all cheerful. He is born in the best country on earth. He comes of the best stream of blood. He lives under the best Government that ever was, and no Government ever had a better citizen. Such are the gratulatory and modest phrases of so-called YOUNG AMERICA. Whatever there may be of good in this, it is not a type of character fitted to answer all the great expectations reasonably excited.

The speaker here entered upon a long, eloquent and interesting argument, showing that in consideration of the world's advancement of the conception of manhood; the peculiar school from which our people issued; the fact that our institutions do not turn on the idea of the right to govern, but on the right of manhood, which is inherent in every breast of every color; our superior educational system; our religion; our newspapers, we had a right to demand from our youth a type of American character, higher, nobler and more efficient than could be found or expected elsewhere. He showed that the mere capacity of making money; of secular ambition that knows no bounds of moral principle, and assumes the airs of tyrants; an aristocracy based on wealth; not moral power or intellectual riches, or social refinement, but wealth and its assumptions, pride and exclusiveness, did not make up his idea of the type of character fit for Young America.

What then, said he, are some of the elements which we have a right to demand in the young men of our times?

1. Bodily vigor, without which attainments are like powder without a gun—like a gun without a carriage. Sick men may make most excellent dying saints, but not good living Christians. The necessity for wholesome physical training for suitable recreation and amusement, (muscular for thinkers, and thinking for muscular occupations,) and the absence of sensual indulgence and the appetites, which drain the nervous energy; enfeeble the whole life-machine, and send young men on a short voyag, in an foundering ship across a boisterous sea, was plainly and summarily set forth. Tobacco, which Mr. BEECHER considers extremely poisonous and more nasty than poison, and intoxicating drinks of all kinds, received his most particular and spicy attention, greatly to the amusement and entertainment of the audience, who manifested their delight by the stamping of feet and the clapping of hands.

2. We expect a hearty appreciation of work and an honoring of labor. Work is honorable if for the sake of developing man, while work for the sake of keeping down manhood is a slavery. One is an honor—the other a curse. In England, the great, the titler, the noble, and even royalty, find relief in work. The Prince Consort lends his name to the sty—he raises pigs, and Prince ALBERT'S swine are already famous. [Laughter.] He instanced numerous cases wherein knighthood had been conferred upon individuals whose labor had won for them that distinction, dwelling at some length upon the careers of CHARLES FOX, PAXTON and STEPHENSON.

3. We demand as an element in American character the most scrupulous respect for moral principles. Conduct should be regulated and limited by the highest, and not the loosest and lowest, constructions of right.

4. Great independence and liberty of thought in all directions should be a result of the training from our American institutions. Not a wanton, reactionary, free-thinking—but freedom to think without servile adhesion to professional formulas, and every established routine, such as would confine religious thinking to the priests who, for ages, have shown the keys of St. Peter, and preached, and sung, and talked of the keys of St. Peter with which they alone could open the gate of Heaven, but which doctrine is now exploded by the people themselves, who, with their own keys, find as ready an en entrance as was ever given by priestly hand. The common people are deciding all great questions—they and not kings and rulers are the arbiters of destiny. This judgments of art are not confined to artists; learning is not the currency of a learned class; politics do not belong to station or rulers, and religion is no longer confined to ecclisiastical hands, and all things are coming into the possession and use of the whole mass of intelligent people.

We look for a certain degree of romance of faith in heroism, and a belief in something higher in human nature than mere selfishness. This is natural to the young, and where there is none of it the soul is corrupted in the very bud. Of all despicable things, an old young man is the most. Premature old age is ugly in the body, but hateful in the soul and character.

The foregoing is a mere outline of Mr. BEECHER'S remarks. He has succeeded in dispelling a certain dingy and popular conception of Young America; has given his ideas of what that young gentleman should be, and enforced his views by an argument as lucid and convincing as it was entertaining and instructive. He enchained a vast audience for an hour and a half.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

COMMON COUNCIL.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a large amount o routine business was disposed of, and under a suspension of the rules, a number of Committees made reports mostly, however, upon matters of no general interest. A communication was received from the Mayor, vetiong the action of the Board at its last meeting, proposing to sell a site for the proposed County Court-Honse, on Fort Green, which was laid on the table and ordered printed with the proceedings:

PARADE OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The firemen of the Eastern District Fire Department, turned out in full force yesterday for general parade. The line was formed between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. on Greenpoint-avenue, right resting on Franklin-avenue. The procession moved through some of the principal streets in the eastern section of the city. As it passed through Fourth-street it was reviewed from the balcony of the Dispensary by the City authorities. On the whole it was a creditable demonstration.

THE RAILROAD WAR.—The Attorney-General of the State on Saturday applied and obtained from Judge GOULD, at Troy, an injunction restraining the City Railroad Company from operating the route over Furman and Columbia streets to Hamilton-avenue ferry. The injunction has not been served yet, and will not be if a contemplated arrangement between the Central and City Companies shall be perfected this morning.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

WEEKLY STATEMENT FROM THE COMPTROLLER—THE MAYOR'S BILLS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening the Comptroller sent in the regular weekly return of the receipts and balance in his department, which are as follow:

Balance	$371,163 58
Receipts	588,734 95
Total	$959,898 53
Payments	137,027 52
Balance, Oct. 25	$822,871 52

The following communication was received from the Mayor, transmitting the bills incurred by him on the occasion of the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1860.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement, with vouchers, of the expenses incurred in the reception and entertainment of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, during his late visit to this City, which, in my opinion, is properly chargeable to the Corporation.

It will be seen that the whole amount is but four thousand four hundred and three dollars, ($4,403.) a sum quite small, compared with the brilliancy and success of the occasion.

I respectfully ask the Common Council to make an appropriation which will cover the amount.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Statement of expenses incurred in the reception and entertainment of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:

Music for the military as per statement of Col. Pinckney	$1,054
Music for Firemen's parade	1,000
Bill of E. Bonnell for torches for do.	1,109
Bill of E. Van Ranst for carriages	340
Total	$4,403

Accompanying this communication and general statement are all the various bills, showing the expenses in detail:

A long discussion ensued upon the reading of the communication, and BRADY taking the head of the opposition to the payment of the bills, but the matter was finally referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences. Some of the members were indignant because of their not having been invited to participate officially in the reception of H. R. H., and declared their determination not to vote for the payment of the bills presented.

The contract awarded to GEO. A. BUCKINGHAM & Co., for regulating and paving a portion of the Eighth-avenue was confirmed.

Some of the members having axes to grind moved an adjournment before the regular business was half finished, and it was carried by a vote of 8 to 6.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES—HEALTH-WARDENS—THE CONTRACT FOR PAVING FORTIETH-STREET AND A DISPUTE.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday at 5 o'clock P. M. Councilman HOGAN was appointed to the Chair, in the absence of the President. The Mayor sent in a communication, accompanied with a statement of expenses attending the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

The Mayor asked that an appropriation be made to pay the bills. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PINCKNEY moved to discharge the Committee on Streets from the further consideration of the contract for paving with Belgian pavement Fortieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, and to award the contract to Hugh Humes, who was the lowest bidder. He stated that the street was in a very bad and dangerous condition.

Mr. SHAW, the Chairman of the Committee referred to, considered the motion as a personal insult, and charged that the mover had political motives in making the motion. During his explanation he referred to some old disputes with Mr. PINCKNEY, and to his openly charging that he, SHAW, expected to be paid for the award. He branded the charge as false, and any one who uttered it as a liar.

Mr. PINCKNEY rejoined, and asserted that Mr. SHAW had stated that he would not report on that subject until he went out of office. He insisted that if Committees of this Board neglected the public interest, it was a duty to call them to account.

On motion of Mr. SHAW the resolution was referred to the Committee on Streets, and then that Committee, on his own motion, was discharged from the further consideration of the said contract.

The report of the Committee to concur with the Board of Aldermen for the appointment of twenty-two Health Wardens—one for each Ward—at a salary of $3 per day, was lost by the casting vote of the President. It was then reconsidered, and finally laid over. The usual routine business for repairing and grading streets was transacted, and the applications of a large number of Engine Companies were considered, being voted new machines, repairs, and new and extended quarters for their accommodation.

The Board adjourned to Thursday.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

APPOINTMENT OF REGISTRARS AND INSPECTORS OF ELECTION—THE COUNTY TREASURER'S STATEMENT—FITTING UP OF THE POLLING PLACES.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M., Mr. TWEED occupying the chair in the absence of the President.

The special order was taken up to fill vacancies in the offices in Canvassers and Registrars. Various resignations were accepted, and appointments made to fill their places, which was done by ballot. Several of the vacancies arose by the absence in Europe of the incumbents.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, stating that he had appointed a Docket and Registry Clerk, and asking the Board to fix his salary the same as the other clerks, viz.: $1,000 per annum, to take effect from Oct. 1. It was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts.

A communication was received from the Board of Education, stating that the sum required for Public School purposes in the year 1861 would be $1 300,136 03. It was referred to the Committee on Taxes.

Mr. PURDY offered a resolution to allow $10 for the fitting up of each Poll District under the direction of the Supervisor of his respective districts, in addition to the $15 already allowed for the use of the room.

After some debate, Mr. BLUNT moved to amend by making the amount $5 instead of $10. The amendment was lost, and the original resolution was adopted, 8 to 3.

Some further routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to Thursday, Nov. 8.

The County Treasurer's statement, transmitted by the Comptroller, setting forth the state of the Treasury to Oct. 25, is as follows:

Receipts since Oct. 4	$1,343,790 98
Payments	595,132 47
Balance	$748,658 51
Deduct amount overdrawn Oct. 4	333,289 74
Balance Oct. 25	$415,368 77

(Signed) ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT—The Billiard Tournament continues to excite great interest, and the room of Mr. LYNCH, in Fourteenth-street, where it is held, is daily crowded to its utmost capacity by gentlemen who feel an interest in the game. The games yesterday were first between Messrs. KAVANAGH & WHITE, and did not excite as much interest as was anticipated, The scores made by either were far inferior to their ordinary play. Mr. WHITE was beaten by 132 points, the highest run in the game being 53, which was made by Mr. KAVANAGH, who is a cool and graceful player, but who was evidently nursing himself for the grand contest of Wednesday. The second game between Messrs. TIERNAN and LYNCH, was one of the closest and best-contested of any thus far played. Mr. PHELAN, before the game commenced made an apology for Mr. LYNCH on account of ill-health, which was borne out by his appearance, and on account of the damp atmosphere which affected the tables and balls. The game was then commenced and Mr. LYNCH led off in some splendid runs, ranging from 74 to 16, but towards the close of the game his lusty but good-natured antagonist was shined up, and when the game was even within a single point, made a splendid run of 85, and was proclaimed the victor. On Wednesday Messrs. KAVANAGH and TIERNAN will play, and as the prize cue undoubtedly lies between them, much interest is felt as to the result. On Thursday Mr. PHELAN will play a game of 500 points with the winner, on which occasion ladies will be admitted.

MUTINY ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP.—A circular, dated Manilla, July 18, received yesterday morning by Mr. ELWOOD WALTER, has the following: Government has received notice that an American ship or bark has been taken charge of by the authorities of the province of Cagayan, at the northern end of this island, her crew having mutinied and taken her into one of the ports of the Babuyan Islands, which are under the jurisdiction of the Alcalde of Cagayan. It is stated that the Captain was wounded and confined by the mutineers, as also his wife and the officers, and that three persons had been killed on board and several wounded. Neither the name of the vessel nor her master are given, nor is it known where she is from or where bound, but as she is reported to have a quantity of artillery and military stores on board, it is presumed she will prove to be one of the British or French chartered transports bound for the north of China. At last accounts a rudder was being fitted for her at Babuyanes, whence she was taken to Aparri, in Cagayan and thence brought to this port.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MARSHAL RYNDERS.—United States Marshal RYNDERS appeared, yesterday, before Justice KELLY at the Lower Police Court, in obedience to a warrant for his arrest on a charge of having assaulted and beaten Mr. WILLIAM BARNEY. The complainant, accompanied by his counsel, WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., was also in Court, but the examination was postponed until 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. RYNDERS having stated that he was at present unprepared to proceed with the case.

DEATH OF A WIFE FROM VIOLENCE.—Mrs. BRIDGET DUGAN, an Irish woman, 51 years of age, died yesterday at the New-York Charity Hospital in consequence, it is alleged, of violence received on Thursday evening last at the hands of her husband, PATRICK DUGAN. Deceased resided at No. 10 Roosevelt-street, and on the evening in question DUGAN came home grossly intoxicated, and demanded three cents of his wife wherewith to purchase another glass of liquor. She refused to give him the money, whereupon he took up an axe and struck her a blow with it upon the leg, causing a compound comminuted fracture, which made it necessary to amputate the leg. The unfortunate woman sunk under the operation, and her death resulted as stated. DUGAN was apprehended soon after the commission of the assault, and he is now in custody pending the result of the Coroner's investigation, which will be made to-day.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—Mr. DANIEL B. BROWN, residing at No. 583 Eighth-avenue, was found on Sunday night lying upon the track of the Hudson River Railroad, near Forty-second-street, insensible, and having a very bad cut upon his head. He was removed to his residence and attended by Dr. HUSTED, who thinks it impossible that he will survive his injuries. The sufferer stated that he had left home for the purpose of drowning himself in the river, and this fact, taken in connection with the circumstance that he has for some days past been greatly depressed in mind in consequence of the death of his daughter, makes it probable that he lay down on the track with the object of being killed by the locomotive. It is thought that the wound upon his head was received in this way, and that having been thrown aside by the cowcatcher of the engine, he was saved from instant death.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Board yesterday, Sergeant BENJ. F. DENTON, who, two months since, was transferred from the First to the Eighteenth Precinct, was assigned to his former quarters, and Sergeant MCCORMICK, of the First Precinct, sent to the Eighteenth.

The Late Mr. Schroeter.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 27, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

Mrs. SCHROETER requested me to write you the following correction in her late husband's obituary:

"Mr. GEORGE SCHROETER was born in the village of Lilienthal, near Bremen, in the Kingdom of Hanover, and was a graduate of the College of Gottmgen. He was private Secretary of Prince ADALBERT of Prussia, son of Prince WILLIAM, formerly Governor of Rhineland and Westphalia." Very respectfully, I remain, your obedient servant,

DAVID J. EDWARDS.

NAVAL.—The United States steamer *Vixen* arrived here yesterday from Nantucket, where she was engaged in surveying, as stated in our issue yesterday.

—The barn of Mr. DEWEY, in Ogden, near Rochester, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. It contained a large quantity of grain, which, with the building, was estimated to be worth $5,000. A man named O'CONNELL was arrested in Rochester early Thursday morning, charged with having set the barn on fire. He had in his possession one of Mr. DEWEY'S horses, and the proof of his guilt appeared irrefutable.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND SUITE,

AT BRADY'S NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, Corner of Broadway and Tenth-street,

The only Gallery in the United States honored with a special visit by the Royal Party.

Photographs of H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE, on view at BRADY'S GALLERY.

Copies in every style of the art for sale. Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE AT GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY.

The last Photograph taken in America of the Prince by royal desire, now on exhibition.

The public are invited to examine this picture, pronounced by H. R. H. to be the best ever taken of him. Also, on view, all the members of the Royal party.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOK NOW OPEN.

GALLERY OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.

J. GURNEY & SON, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, NO. 707 BROADWAY.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S FALL HAT.—All classes and professions, old and young, fashionable and those not fashionable, citizens and strangers, the wise and otherwise, the extravagant and prudent, all buy hats at KNOX'S. They are attracted by the unmistakeable beauty and excellence of his Fall style—pronounced by all judges the handsomest hat of the season—to his salesroom, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

LATEST NOVELTIES IN MISSES' HATS—Something entirely new, just imported from Europe,

The Abd-el-Kader Hat,

selling by THOMAS REYNOLDS, No. 303 Canal-street, third door west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Rheumatism and pains in the joints cured without failure. HOLLOWAY'S Ointment has been used with unfailing success in the cure of Rheumatism and Stiff Joints for fifty years in every part of the world.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 29.

$7,000	Tenn. St. 6s, 90..	88	400	Harlem R. Pref'd	39
4,000	do	87⅜	100	do s30	39
2,000	do	87½	100	Reading Railroad	41½
1,000	Vir. State 6s	87¾	100	do	41¾
20,000	Missouri St. 6s..	76	70	Mich. Central R	61
10,000	do s10	76	100	do b30	61
6,000	Cal. State 7s	92	50	do	60¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	103½	50	do s30	60¾
6,000	M. Cen. 8 p. ct. 1st m't Sink. F.Ct's Bd.	97½	200	do	60¾
2,000	M. S. Sink. F. Bd.	77	58	Chi., Bur. & Quin. R.	80
3,000	do	76	450	do	81
14,000	Ill. C. R. Bonds..	94	50	do s60	81
2,000	La C. & M. L. G. B.	18	650	do	82
6	Metrop'tan Bank	112	550	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	15⅜
12	National Bank	102	100	do	15¾
50	Pacific M. S. Co	92	50	Mich. S. & N.I.G. S	36
5	do	91¾	150	do	35¾
225	N. Y. Cent. R	81	200	do	35¾
50	do	80¾	500	do	35¾
1000	do	80⅞	100	do	35¼
100	do s5	80⅞	100	do s30	35¼
100	do s10	80⅞	100	do s30	35
655	do	81	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	71¾
50	do b30	81⅛	550	do	71
100	do	81	50	do s30	70⅞
50	Panama R. s30	120⅝	200	do s10	71
550	Erie Railroad	29	100	do	71⅛
100	do s5	29	50	do s10	71¼
300	do s30	29	100	Clev. & Pitts. R	12
100	do s10	29	100	Gal. & Chic. R. b30	69
100	do s30	28⅞	484	do	68⅝
250	do s30	28¾	50	do	68¾
100	do s30	29¾	150	do s10	68¾
100	do s30	28⅞	885	do	68¾
400	do	28⅝	100	do stwk	68⅝
350	do	28¼	100	do b30	68½
100	do s30	28	50	do	68¾
300	do s10	28¾	50	do s15	68
150	do b10	28⅞	250	do s30	68
25	Hudson River R.	57	200	do s10	68¼
225	do	57⅜	400	Cle. & Toledo R	32½
100	do s3	57⅜	900	do	33¼
50	do s10	57½	100	do b60	34
750	Harlem Railroad	16	160	Chi. & R. I. R	63
100	do s10	16	650	do	62¾
250	do b30	16¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Virginia St. 6's.	87⅜	150	Harlem Railroad	16⅝
5,000	Missouri St. 6's.	76¾	50	do	16⅞
5,000	do	76⅝	100	Harlem R. Pref.	40
5,000	Tenn. St. 6's, '90	87⅝	50	Michigan Cen. R.	61⅜
10,000	do	87¾	30	do	62
1,000	Cal. State 7's	93	100	do	63
2,000	M. C. 8 p. ct. 1st m't. S. F. Conv. Bds.	97	150	M. So. & N. Ia. R.	16
16.000	M. S. 2d mt. Bds.	58	25	M.So.&N.I.Gt'd St.	36½
1.000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	94	250	do	37¾
10	Bk. State of N. Y.	102¾	700	Panama Railroad	122
17	Bk. of Commerce	101	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	72⅛
500	N. Y. Central R.	82	100	do	72⅜
100	do s10	82	300	Gal. & Chic. R.	70
20	do	82⅛	50	do	70¼
25	Erie Railroad	29⅛	350	do	70⅜
250	do	29	650	Clev. & Toledo R.	35
200	Hud. Riv. R.	58⅜	150	Chic. & R. I. R.	64
350	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	84	100	do	64¼
			50	do	64⅜

MONDAY, Oct. 29—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 27, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Oct. 20:

Increase in Loans	$1,459,124
Increase in Specie	683,362
Decrease in Circulation	138,887
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,510,775

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Oct. 29, 1859.	Oct. 27, 1860.	Oct. 20, 1860.
Capital	$68,933,000	$69,158,000	$69,158,000
Loans	118,414,428	123,362,626	121,903,502
Specie	21,248,975	22,798,590	22,115,228
Circulation	8,246,404	9,123,103	9,261,990
Gross Deposits	95,245,331	107,016,038	103,092,356
Exchanged	22,162,150	28,950,426	27,537,519
Undrawn	73,083,181	78,065,612	76,554,837
In Sub-Treasury	4,850,765	4,887,003	4,454,642

The Bank return shows an easy and at the same time strong movement. There is a further considerable accession to the Specie Average, with the prospect of another California remittance in a few days, and upon this and the increased Deposit line, the Banks have turned the Loans and Discounts upward once more, after an involuntary and continuous curtailment since the 1st August. The Average, however, is still about seven millions below the Loans and Discounts at that time. The present position of the General Bank movement, so far as the trade and exchanges of the country are concerned, would seem to be sanctioned to-day by another decided fall in the rate on London, the quotation being reduced by leading Bankers for the Boston mail to 108@108¼ ℔ cent. Money is, of course, easy at 6@7 ℔ cent.

There was a sudden and very decided recovery on the Stock Exchange, which was more particularly manifested after the early session of the Board, on the Street, and again at the Second Board in the afternoon. The sales ran up from 1 to 2 ℔ cent., as compared with the last prices of Saturday; and after the printed list of the Second Board Street operations were made at a further advance of ¼@1 ℔ cent., the market leaving off quite buoyant, and with only a limited offering of Stocks at the advance. The final prices compare about as follows with the latest sales on Saturday afternoon:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Central	80¾	83⅜	Galena	68	71
Erie	28⅛	30	Rock Island	61¾	65
Reading	41⅜	43⅜	Illinois Cen	71	72¾
Pacific	92	92¾	Toledo	32¼	34¾
Panama	121	122¾	Mich. Guar	35¾	37
Harlem	15½	16¾	Mich. South'n	15¾	16¾
Hudson	58	58½	Mich. Central	59¾	63½
Harlem Pref	38¾	40	Burlington	79½	84

The sales of State Stocks were about the same as on Saturday, but with an improving demand at the close. Of the Federal Stocks we heard of a private sale of the New Loan at 100⅝ and interest, $50,000. The Railway Bonds were in rather better request, in sympathy with the upward turn on the Share list, but no important speculative business was done in them.

The private accounts by the *Asia* from London, in regard to our Railway Stocks, represent a good market for Erie and Illinois Centrals, although the latest advices from this side were of a decline from our best rates.

The following is a summary of the last Quarterly return of the Banks in the City and State of New-York, to the Bank Department, made up as on the 29th September:

	June 30, 1859.	Sept. 29, 1860.
Loans and Discounts	$196,906,063	$200,113,834
Overdrafts	44,275	424,000
Due from Banks	15,253,736	17,167,040
Due from Directors	7,309,982	7,659,361
Due from Brokers	4,704,847	4,536,995
Real Estate	8,756,865	8,875,800
Specie	24,582,217	21,710,824
Cash Items	19,426,515	22,913,841
Stocks, &c	28,569,024	29,038,933
Bonds and Mortgages	7,731,553	7,560,854
Bills of solvent Banks	2,120,214	2,508,987
Bills of suspended Banks	2.195	942
Loss and Expense Ac't	1,318,456	930,479
Add for cents	949	953
Total resources	$305,156,468	$311,245,555
Capital	$111,494,393	$111,834,347
Circulation	28,839,184	31,759,127
Profits	14,449,193	13,316,467
Due banks	32,925,233	29,706,606
Due others	2,192,180	2,252,961
Due State Treasury	2,606,368	3,569,907
Deposits	110,464,548	116,190,466
Other dues	4,131,859	2,615,150
Add for cents	505	514
Total liabilities	$305,106,468	$311,245,555

All parties in interest in the Milwaukee and Mississippi road should come into the mutual and general arrangement for reorganizing its finances as early as possible, as the road is advertised to be sold by the United States Marshal, in pursuance of the decree of the Federal Court, on the 18th of January next. A party is made up to purchase the property and franchise under the proposed rearrangement.

Messrs. CAMMANN & Co., No. 56 Wall-street, advertise by private sale, in another part of this paper, an issue of the Mortgage Bonds of the Florida and Pensacola Railway Company.

The following was the day's movements at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States:

Total receipts	$350,734 63
Payments	223,114 61
Balance	5,014,623 60

The Receipts include $94,000 for Customs.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	Loans. Oct. 27.	Loans. Oct. 20.	Specie. Oct. 27.	Specie. Oct. 20.
Bk. of New-York	4,842,732	4,785,939	675,401	759,527
Manhattan Co	4,736,819	4,648,551	761,150	853,765
Merchants' Bank	5,109,275	4,779,815	1,427 048	1,068,098
Mechanics' Bank	3,471,728	3,418,015	671,098	570,942
Union Bank	2,574,525	2,636,676	543,352	497,971
Bank of America	4,702,672	4,820,959	1,514,995	1,799,051
Phenix Bank	2,925,246	2,929,246	615,844	508,050
City Bank	2,154,361	2,069,953	312,834	367,296
Tradesmen's Bk	1,470,298	1,466,475	172,600	187 398
Fulton Bank	1,436,845	1,423,193	275,103	328,246
Chemical Bank	2,004,265	2,007,694	800,313	693,896
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,216,697	2,127,925	283,783	309,193
National Bank	2,058,808	2,070,763	239,141	242,128
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,758,26 6	1,760,757	394,592	379,761
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,135,656	1,148,220	204,256	200,668
Grenwich Bank	840,815	846,233	38,765	59,539
Leather Man. Bk.	1,982,448	1,950,775	255,351	275,217
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,250 434	1,252,449	211,353	190,621
Bk. St. New-York	3,480,205	3,497,061	663,277	599,373
Am. Exchange Bk	7.604.404	7.303,594	1,136,283	1,237,547
Bk. of Commerce	12,343,171	12,463,492	2,101,811	1,693,802
Broadway Bank	2,631,994	2,636,014	433,537	441,110
Ocean Bank	1,919,595	1,907,834	335,583	339,137
Mercantile Bank	2,418,267	2,420,913	442,587	421,819
Pacific Bank	1,065,495	1,075,703	199,776	187,015
Bank of Republic	3,174,840	3,080,528	956,993	868,948
Chatham Bank	896,447	866,180	141,100	137,310
People's Bank	717,005	722,245	126,687	152,477
Bank of N. Am.	1,674,201	1,654,743	336,184	288,067
Hanover Bank	1,557,695	1,553,732	159.134	108,076
Irving Bank	842,308	837,945	120,937	106,458
Metropolitan Bk.	6,964,839	6,881,722	1,009,288	1,163,577
Citizens' Bank	811,862	813,676	151,296	154,715
Nassau Bank	1,824,143	1,844,060	243,856	232,730
Market Bank	1,698,952	1,711,717	228,779	237,896
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,149,667	1,119,140	171,253	144,694
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,487,664	2,465,693	250,635	234,017
Corn Exch. Bank	1,752,003	1,709,518	267,573	285,264
Continental Bank	3,291,635	3,356,060	373,700	533,996
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,298,102	1,288,256	234,163	200,771
Oriental Bank	547,469	552,811	101,390	83,528
Marine Bank	1,018,739	1,026,091	172,053	170,346
Atlantic Bank	605,787	595,959	97,433	98,309
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,600,571	2,608,011	344,909	311,005
Park Bank	5,183,563	4,962,196	1,624,538	1,732,061
Mech. Bk's Assn	781,381	799,598	96,020	102,750
Grocers' Bank	578,582	600,000	100,107	84,940
North River Bk	666,529	661,197	119,225	113,932
East River Bank	409,748	390,432	63,156	63,490
Manuf. & Mer.